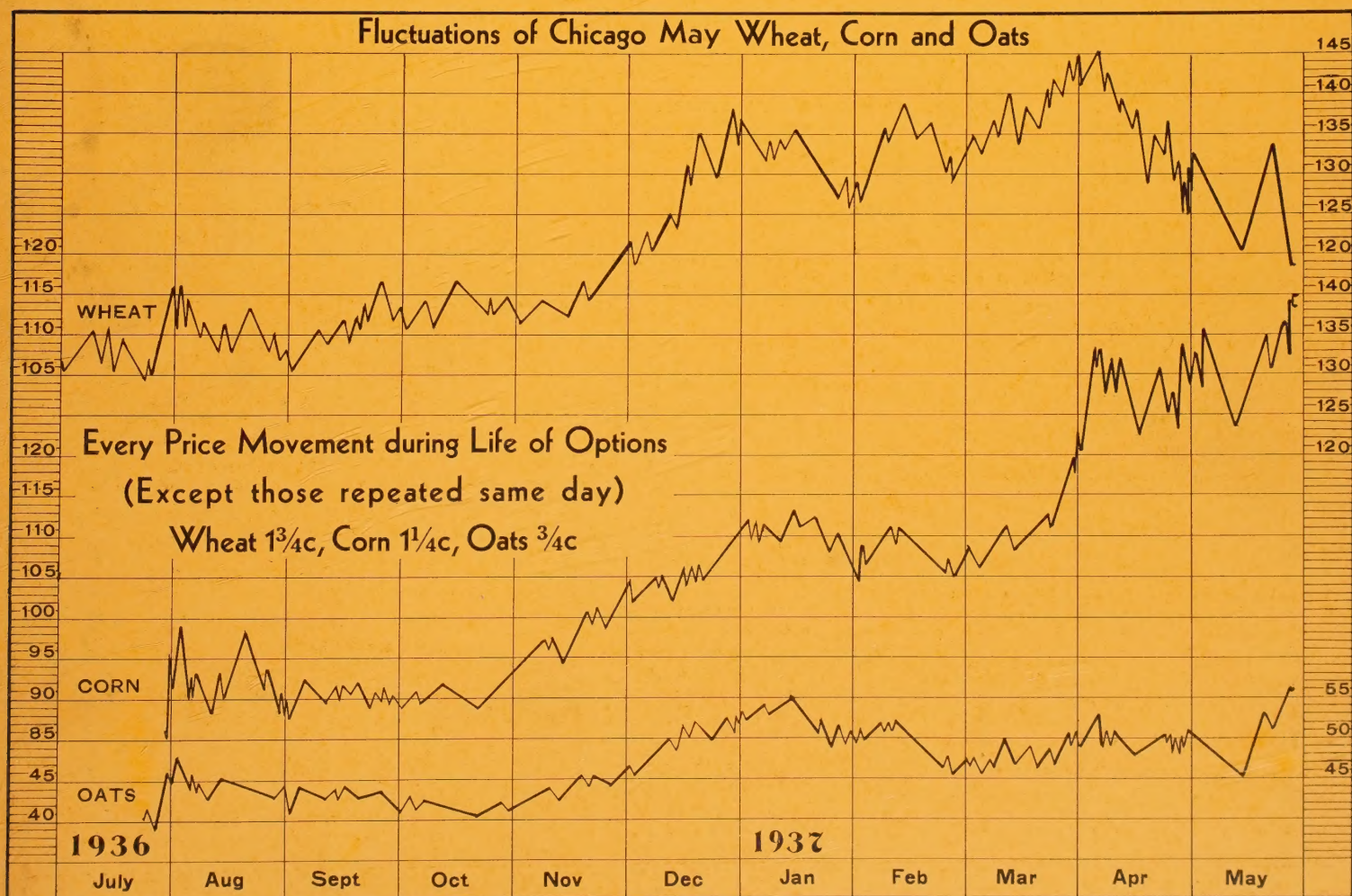


GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

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A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.



[See Review May Futures top page 467]

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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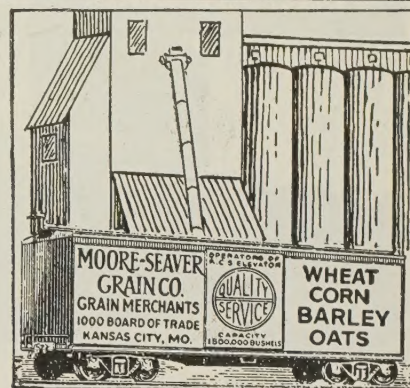
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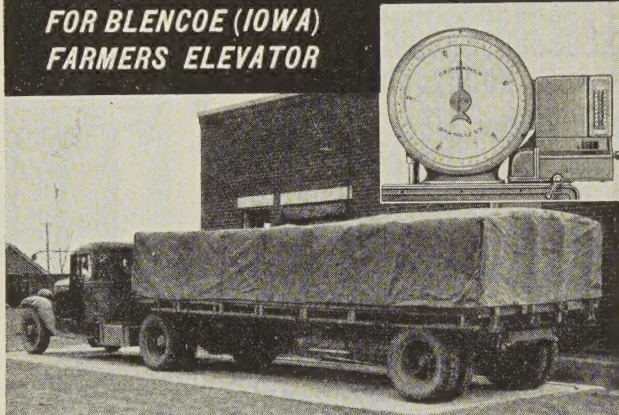
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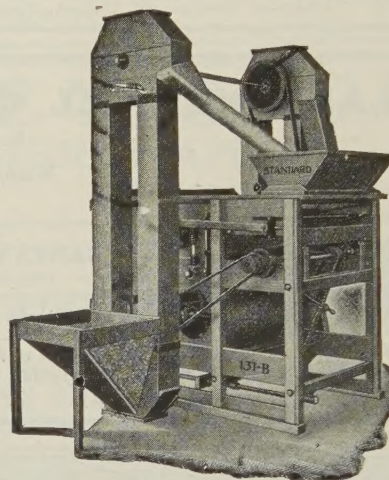
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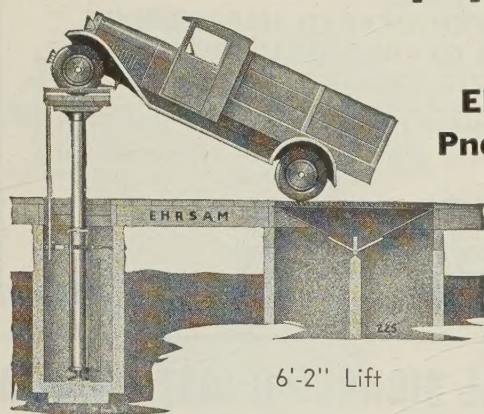
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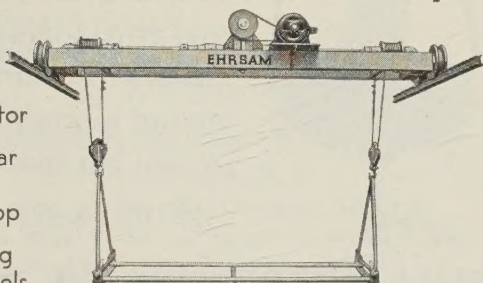


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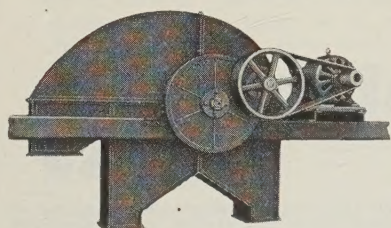
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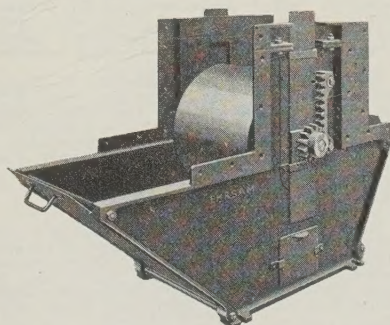
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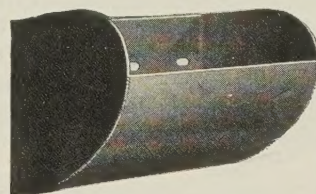
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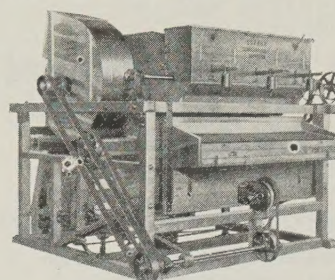
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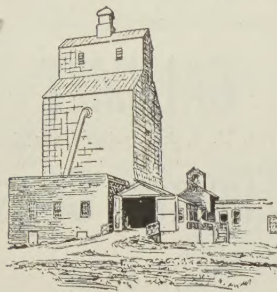
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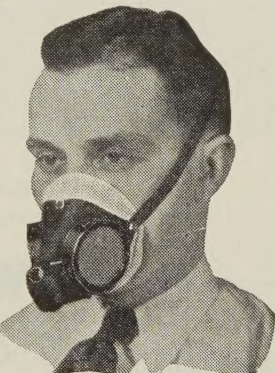
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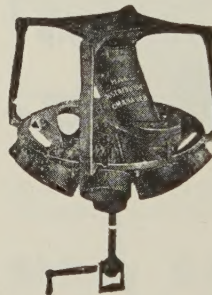
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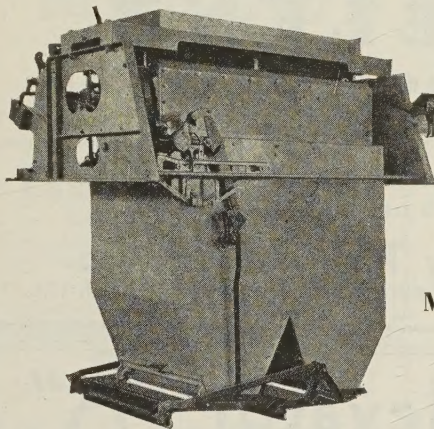
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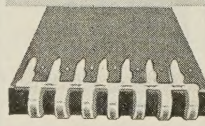
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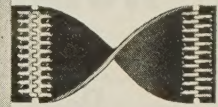
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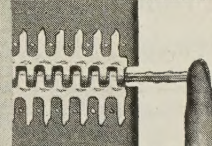
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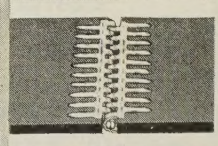
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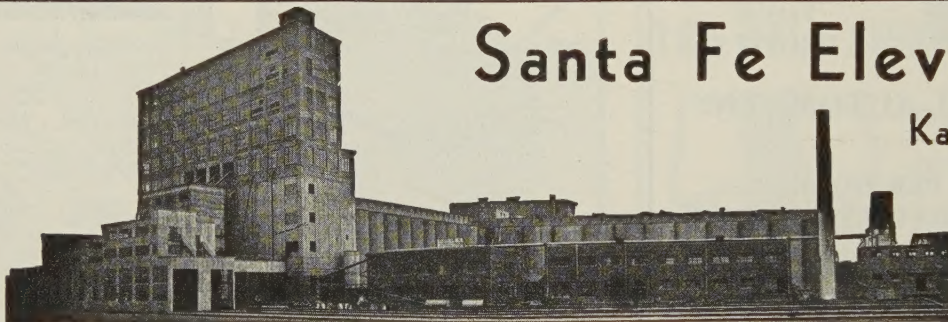
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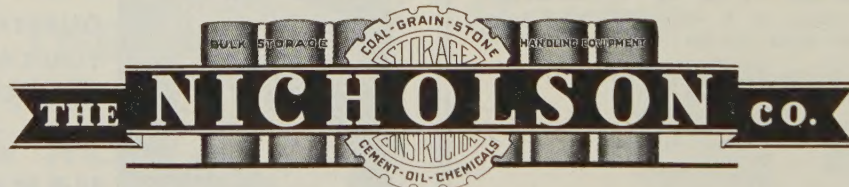
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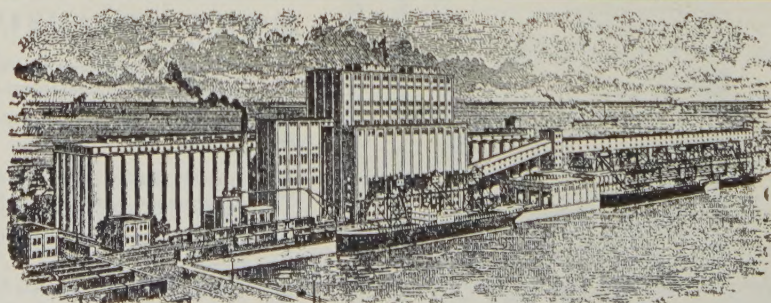
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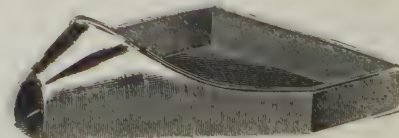
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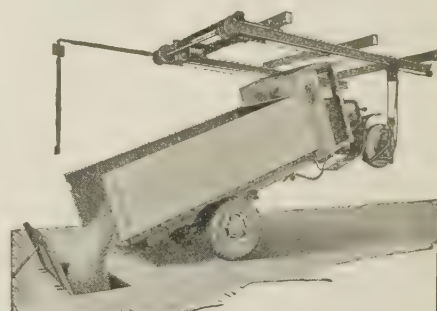
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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1828

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

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THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE 9, 1937

COUNTRY GRAIN buyers who neglected to have their scales inspected and tested will experience a guilty qualm the first time an extra heavy load comes into their driveway.

CASHING CHECKS for strangers is extremely hazardous, even though you know someone has stolen printed checks from the open office of a grain dealer friend in the next town.

AN ILLINOIS grain and feed dealer added a hatchery and poultry department, and much to his amazement and delight, it effected an increase in his feed business of over 300%.

A FORMER manager of North Dakota's state mill and elevator is contesting a claim of the state insurance commission for the return of \$27,704.12 which he insists was wrongfully paid out of the company's funds for "political services." When government engages in any business enterprise its political employees become afflicted with moral strabismus.

BUYERS OF oats must keep in mind that the official grain standards will be changed July 1st. The word "cereal" will be stricken out, and the word "thin" substituted therefor.

THE WEATHERMAN is giving the pestiferous grasshoppers so many free baths they seem to be losing their appetite for growing grain, so the grasshopper Reception Committee may not need to buy either bran or arsenic.

RECENT exports of wheat from the Pacific Northwest must be most distressing to the champions of the ever-normal granary and regulated agriculture, but cheerful news to wheat growers who are satisfied with prevailing prices.

WEIGHING inside the elevator, all grain bot from or sold to strange drivers of semi-trailers will insure more dependable weights and relieve the elevator operator of all worry regarding the trucker's mechanical devices for manipulating the weighing of the trailer's contents.

WRITTEN CONFIRMATIONS of sales and purchases give each party thereto a clear understanding of the intentions of the other, so that differences can be adjusted before any marked change in the market. Cautious dealers always insist upon every transaction being clearly confirmed in writing.

GRAIN BUYERS who make cash advances to growers on a contract to purchase a given quantity of grain at a given price owe it to themselves to insist on having a written contract and receipt for the money. Indefinite contracts frequently result in misunderstandings, differences, disputes and law suits.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS meet with so many disastrous accidents each month we suspect that both elevator owners and workers overlook the fact that it is far easier to prevent an accident than to heal or repair the injuries. Safeguarding moving machinery is not expensive but it saves many lives, limbs and heartaches.

A DROUTH like that experienced the past few years will not occur again for 46 years, according to students of weather cycles, yet the Department of Agriculture is now planning a campaign of soil protection for the dust bowl that is too much like locking the barn door after the horse has been stolen.

IF YOU feel duty-bound to buy grain from strangers, take the precaution to get his name and address, the make of the truck he drives, the license number, and a description of the physical characteristics of the individual. So many sharpers have been imposing upon the country elevator operators, it is all important that extra precautions be taken to trace impostors when discovered.

THE WEATHERMAN is changing the condition of the growing crops so frequently even the crop experts are experiencing dizzy spells, but in spite of the Crop Killers' Union most grain dealers are now sure of large crops to handle.

FARMERS are so busy with the new crops they have lost all interest in the pending farm control bills and it may be that both houses of Congress will suspect that independent American farmers do not care to be regulated and regimented by swivel chair bureaucrats.

A FARM YOUTH living near Coldwater, Mich., plead guilty to stealing a neighbor's grain and was sentenced to the reformatory for one to fifteen years. The grain dealer who bot the stolen grain will no doubt be called upon to pay for it a second time, all because the boy was not taught to respect his neighbor's right of property.

GRAIN DEALERS with an uncontrollable sympathy for drivers of trailer trucks should read the tear-provoking story of H. A. Folk in "Letters from the Trade," this number. He tried to short-weight a well posted buyer 5,500 lbs. on two loads of corn but has not yet collected for the second load. A very sad story for the trucker.

ANOTHER fully equipped scale service truck has been placed in service in Indiana by the Fairbanks, Morse & Co. This demand for scale service among the Indiana grain dealers is a healthy sign. It demonstrates that the trade is on its toes, realizing that upon the accuracy of its scales depends its profits. Having the scales checked once or twice a year by competent scale men is like visiting the dentist every six months. Minor troubles are caught before they do much damage. Having the scales checked regularly will save an elevator those little leaks in weight that go unnoticed because they are small, yet eat deeply into profits.

CORPORATIONS retaining any of the earnings of a current year will hereafter be called upon to turn much of it over to the government, because of the unreasonable tax on any portion of the net earnings not distributed to stockholders. Such an unjust law discourages expansion and improvements. The tax on the surplus earnings ranges from 7 to 27% of the amount retained by the corporation, so that it behooves corporations to distribute all of their earnings each year until this ridiculous bar to progress has been repealed. All business executives find it necessary to increase their plant and facilities in order to care for the natural increase in their business. Then, too, improvements in mechanical equipment often make it important to install much new machinery every year, if the plant is to be kept up-to-date.

THE LARGE shrinkage in U. S. stocks of grain as reflected in the visible supply reports and the large imports of grain show no reduction in consumption. Everyone is eager to unload while prices are high, so the bins will be empty when the new crops start to market.

THE 58TH annual convention of the Ohio Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n at Hotel Breakers, Cedar Point on Lake Erie, promises to be one of the most attractive events in the long history of the Association. In fact, the grain dealers' meeting will be immediately followed by the National Hay Association annual convention and many shippers are planning on making the event their annual holiday.

C. E. SKIVER of Purdue's Agricultural School is credited with charging combine harvesters with putting all the weed seeds back into the ground so that the fields will soon be so badly infested that commercial production will not be profitable. Combine manufacturers might equip their machines with separators that would remove the weed seeds and facilitate their destruction. The average farmer surely has enough of the pests to satisfy.

BOUNTIFUL moisture in the Southwest is encouraging farmers to increase their acreage planted to row crops and the Federal Emergency Crop Loan agencies are rushing thru loans in order to help the prospective planters get seed, so live stock of the corn belt may have American grown feed to eat next winter; some animals are said to be dancing the Argentine tango while others seem to be suffering from dyspepsia from eating too much imported corn.

PORTABLE FEED mill operators have imposed on so many farmers of the badger state, bills are pending to require all operators to register their mills with the Industrial Commission at a fee of \$5.00 per year. Patrons of these nomadic grinders who have the temerity to entrust any work to the travelers owe it to themselves to keep an accurate record of each transaction so that offenders may be found if sharp practices are discovered.

THE TRADE MARK racketeers who tried to induce all state legislatures to enact laws requiring the state registration of brands and trade marks, does not seem to have met with favor in any state. In order to pay the excessive registration fees as provided for in the proposed laws, the owners would have to increase the cost of their products in order to collect the necessary money to pay the unreasonable registration fees. Registration of brands and trademarks with the Federal government should be sufficient to avoid duplication by competing corporations.

CAUTION should be observed when undertaking to poison birds or rodents infesting the grain elevator, lest the wheat that has been impregnated with the poison find its way into human food. Poison bait safely can be poked into holes below ground; but grain that has been mixed with some alkaloid, such as strychnine or a mineral poison like lead or copper salts, may be swept up off the floors to go into animal feed. Feeders are only too eager to bring suit for damages on the allegation there was poison in the grain.

Securing Favorable Legislation

The grain dealers associations of Nebraska and Missouri recently obtained legislation designed to discourage the merchandising activities of irresponsible traveling truckers who have destroyed the business of many small communities.

The secretary of the Northwestern Feed Ass'n worked earnestly to secure legislation which would be of real help to the members of the organization and appealed to members to help secure the needed legislation by communicating with their representatives in both houses of the state legislature. Personal work by the officers of the organization disclosed the discouraging fact that members had made no effort to help. Few if any of the lawmakers had even heard from their constituents in regard to the bill, so the active workers who were appealing to the lawmakers for action were quickly rebuked with the statement that "nobody wanted it."

Favorable legislation for any industry is always difficult to obtain, but when even those who are actively engaged in the grain business neglect to support their champions in the legislative hall, it is always most difficult to obtain a respectful hearing from the lawmakers. The enactment of new or the remodeling of old laws can easily be attained if large numbers of the people directly affected work earnestly to secure the legislation needed. When members of any trade organization neglect to co-operate with their official representatives, they throw away their own opportunity to help improve their business conditions. Some of the state grain associations have been particularly fortunate in that they have enlisted the active support of other trade organizations similarly affected by trucker competition.

All business organizations are a recognition of the weakness of the single individual in attaining desirable results along the line of improved methods or the correction of bad practices. Exerting the influence of the entire membership of any trade organization for legislative relief is but the first step toward attaining the change, and members who neglect to co-operate with their official representative simply handicap their own cause.

Coordinating Association Influences

The recent affiliation of a number of the state and sectional associations with the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n foretells a stronger and more influential organization for the grain trade. When all sections and all branches of the grain trade join hands for the promotion of the common cause they will gain a recognition from all interests that is now impossible.

A large number of members in any organization will always wield a greater influence with law makers, public officials or bureaucrats than is possible with a small number, even tho the small number operates many more places of business and represents larger financial interests. The individuals with votes count most with office holders as well as with representatives of other interests, and naturally the unified grain trade will command the greatest respect whenever it champions any cause.

The Nat'l will soon have the state and locals affiliated with it.

When the leading organization groups or sections of the trade are consolidated in one strong national ass'n and its work given intelligent direction the grain dealers of the land will be given a respectful hearing and granted relief from unreasonable rules, regulations and limitations now handicapping its efficiency.

When the entire trade pulls together and works earnestly for the common good the results are sure to excel anything previously attained.

The Elevator Operators' New Liability

No far-sighted employer willingly tolerates machines or conditions which he knows might cripple or incapacitate any one of his employees. The grain elevator operator frequents all parts of his plant so is exposed to the same hazards as his employees; hence, self-interest prompts him to exercise vigilance in the correction of hazards known to exist in his plant. The safe-guarding of all moving machinery is not expensive, but if well done, it can be depended upon to save the lives and limbs of many.

Indiana and Michigan have recently swollen the number of states which have enacted occupational disease laws to eighteen. These statutes make it advantageous for every grain elevator operator to keep his plant clean and free from dust. Persons afflicted with asthma have no right either to seek or accept employment in the average country grain elevator. While the dust found in grain elevators is not likely to cause disease to workmen, it surely will not relieve asthma. An asthmatic workman who happens to contact sharp, shrewd lawyers will soon believe that his trouble was due entirely to the dust condition existing in

the elevator; hence it behooves every elevator operator to try to keep his plant free from excessive dust.

These new laws place an additional responsibility upon elevator operators that cannot be overlooked, and the only way to avoid the worry and expense of long drawn-out suits for a chronic disease is to take every precaution to correct conditions which may form the basis for claims due to an occupational disease.

What Is YOUR Cost of Handling Grain?

Now that the grain trade is confronted with the marketing of larger crops than have been harvested for four years, it seems all important that grain elevator operators should analyze their operating costs and arrive at some definite idea of their exact cost per bushel of handling grain. Too much importance has been placed on volume of business handled, when all dealers are interested first in their actual cost of handling grain. Many country elevator operators never have had an accurate calculation of their operating costs so have not hesitated to overbid their eager neighbors and often cut both themselves and the neighbors out of a living profit.

The grain growers do not expect that the elevator operators will market their grain for nothing, but like every seller of any commodity they are anxious to obtain the best price possible. The time honored policy of "Live and Let Live" has never led country buyers who followed it into the bankruptcy courts. Overbidding does not effect a permanent increase in the volume of any grain buyer's business but it can always be depended upon to effect sharp reduction in his profits.

The unexpected disappointments in marketing every crop are most discouraging, and unless buyers cautiously plan on a safe margin in their purchases, heavy losses are sure to follow. Shrinkage, dockage, misgrading, heating and falling markets not only surprise and distract every shipper occasionally, but they deprive him of a living profit. The narrow margins which ignore the path of safety,

help to multiply buyers' losses. The movement of the new crop will start with higher average prices than has been customary for years and this paves the way for greater and quicker declines so the country shipper who neglects to buy on a safe margin, is sure to lose. Play safe!

Improving Crops and Profits

The Agronomy Department of the Illinois Agricultural School has arranged for twelve traveling trucks equipped with seed cleaning and treating machinery so as to meet the farmers demand for better seed and larger yields. The country grain elevator operators are just as much interested in large crops of better grain as is the farmer, and each one should be more than willing to provide the best grain cleaning and treating equipment obtainable. They should advise their farmer patrons of its advantages and encourage them to have their seed cleaned and treated.

The closer the country elevator operator gets to his farmer patrons in the matter of better seed, the more and better grain will he be called upon to market. Helping the farmers with their seed problems and the planting of more grain of purer variety not only relieves the elevator operators of loading out shipments of mixed varieties and of varying qualities, but enables him to make better use of his bins. If the elevator operator has ten different varieties or grades of grain to market, and has but six bins, he will of necessity do a lot of expensive mixing, whereas if he had two or three varieties he would keep most of his bins filled to capacity.

One Indiana mill has profited largely through the operation of trucks equipped with seed cleaning and treating machinery, and not only found the operation of traveling trucks profitable, but the mill has been able to buy a much better grade of wheat at home, and paid many of its farmer patrons an attractive premium for their crop, so that every one interested has profited from the cleaning and treating of seed.

Most elevator operators have sufficient power to operate cleaning and treating machinery far better than any equipment hauled about the country on a truck. If the farmers are willing to pay 5c a bushel to a trucker to clean and treat their seeds, they surely will be willing to pay as much to the elevator operator.

AN OBSERVING dealer who just installed a large truck scale writes: "We have lost enough in dealing with Missouri truckers to have paid for the best and largest truck scale obtainable." Some operators of old time wagon scales have not only lost heavily as a result of incorrect weights, but the collapsing of their scale under the excessive burden of heavily laden trucks has resulted in lawsuits for damages and injuries.

National Ass'n Progress

by S. W. WILDER
pres. of the Grain and Feed Dealers
National Ass'n

This is a day of group action, whether we like it or not. On every hand we see groups and "blobs" influencing public affairs, and either grain and feed dealers must become victims of other groups that are already highly organized and pressing for advantage, or they must organize and unite accordingly, and to meet successfully these new conditions our chain must be lengthened and strengthened.

State grain dealers ass'ns are showing increased activities and increases in membership. The Kansas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n reports 215 new members during the year. The Missouri Grain Dealers & Millers Ass'n has had an increase in membership of several hundred percent. The California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n convention this spring was one of the largest in its history. The Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n convention lately held at Fort Worth is reported as the best meeting in years. The Western Grain Dealers Ass'n has employed a full-time sec'y and is starting a campaign for complete organization of Iowa.

Under the efficient management and direction of our new executive vice-pres., Ray Bowden, the direct membership of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n is mounting rapidly and the number of affiliations is jumping by leaps and bounds. Seventeen state and regional ass'ns are now affiliated, stretching the membership from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts and from Michigan to Texas. The membership includes more than 3,000 country grain dealers. A half dozen additional strong state and regional ass'ns are now asking for affiliation, and some of them will doubtless be admitted before the annual convention in Dallas in October.

Much of the new legislation under consideration is of vital importance to agriculture and the grain and feed trades. I appeal to you now to support your ass'ns as you never have before, convinced as I am that by working together we may be of real service to the public, the states and the nation.

Grain dealer ass'ns are agricultural. In your business from day to day you are interested in and associated with the success of the farmers. You discuss with them the legislative action that is beneficial to their interests.

When grain dealers gather at a convention they can assume an intelligent opinion as to the character of legislation that will best benefit the farmers, and can face proposed bills with a confident position. Grain dealers understand grain and feed production, conservation, transportation and distribution.

Grain and feed dealers want a business that is free, a business that is unrestricted, but that is held strictly responsible for its place in the economic system.

It is necessary that we have representation from time to time at legislative conferences, when new bills are considered and drafted. Only representatives of the entire trade can hope to secure fullest consideration.

Congress is now considering a new form of the NRA and other far reaching legislation. The Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n stands as a staunch advocate of the rights of all, but the tool of none, and when the grain and feed trade can be united under one general command I am confident we will no longer be subjected to the whims of a misguided bureaucracy.

The Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada will hold a sittings at the Port Arthur, Ont., court house at ten o'clock on Monday, June 28, to hear an application of the Canadian railways for the right to name car demurrage charges on bulk grain unloaded at public or semi-public terminal elevators. The railways propose to charge demurrage on cars of bulk grain which are not unloaded within 48 hours at the elevators. Grain and elevator firms are opposing the application strenuously.

THE PATH OF MEN

Brave the storm and ride the gale,
What if now and then you fail?

What if difficulties arise?
Just ahead the victory lies.

Trails mark the path of men,
Hope has dawned to set again,

Many a victor cheered today
Had to battle with dismay.

Long before success he knew,
He was called a failure too.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Priority of Contract

Grain & Feed Journals: If a grain dealer should write a contract with a farmer for purchase of his growing grain crop, and advance the farmer money on account, taking receipt for the money on the contract form, and the farmer should later get another loan from some other party on the same growing crop and give as security therefor a chattel mortgage on the crop, what would be the chances of the grain dealer to enforce his contract? Can he force delivery of the grain? Does the priority in time give his claim preference? Could the grain dealer be forced to acknowledge the late recorded chattel mortgage in any way, or make any payment on same? This sort of situation arises not infrequently when dealing with tenant farmers.—Ben H. Stubblefield, McLean, Ill.

Ans.: The contract is good, being in writing and money having been advanced.

If seller fails or refuses to deliver, buyer can sue, get judgment, and levy on the grain or other property of seller.

If seller has given a chattel mortgage on the crop, buyer cannot levy on the crop, but must find some other assets of seller on which to levy, if the chattel mortgage has already been filed for record with the county recorder.

Dates of mortgage and contract do not establish priority. A recorded mortgage gives full protection to mortgagee, irrespective of date of grain contract.

If value of grain exceeds loan on mortgage, the grain dealer could buy the mortgage, in which case seller probably would deliver the grain on contract. If seller is tricky, grain dealer buying mortgage might have to start suit so as to have a judgment on which to make a levy, preventing farmer from claiming the balance left over after paying off the mortgage loan.

If grain dealer himself had taken the chattel mortgage to secure his advance and contract, his claim would have priority over any subsequently recorded mortgage.

While the truck question worries nearly all grain dealers, it cannot be settled with an attitude like that of the hook-worm infested southern hound dog, sitting on a cockle-bur, howling pitifully, instead of getting up and finding a more comfortable seat. Settling the truck question requires vigorous action. Several courses of action are open, and "on-their-toes" grain dealers are following them.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same industry. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

June 14. Farm Seed Group, Statler Hotel, Cleveland, O.

June 14 to 16. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America, Fort William-Port Arthur, Ont.

June 14 to 17. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Statler Hotel, Cleveland, O.

June 21, 22. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Breakers Hotel, Cedar Point, Sandusky, O.

June 22, 23, 24. National Hay Ass'n, Cedar Point, Sandusky, O.

Aug. 19, 20. New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n, DeWitt-Clinton Hotel, Albany, N. Y.

Sept. 2, 3. Mineral Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Medinah Club, Chicago, Ill.

Sept. 9, 10. Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Jamestown, N. Y.

Rental and benefit payments by the A. A. A. totaled \$1,355,667,998.67 from the beginning to May 1, 1937, as reported June 1 by the A. A. A. General administrative expenses totaled \$118,297,800.15. Wheat payments were \$356,753,283.66 and wheat expenses \$8,668,887.63.

All restrictions on importation and exportation of their own products will be abandoned July 1 by eight countries, which on May 28 signed the "Oslo convention" at the Hague. They are: Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and Dutch East Indies.

Good Meeting Held by Corn Millers

Officers elected at the annual meeting May 24, 25 at Chicago of the American Corn Millers Federation are: pres., R. C. Miner, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; 1st vice pres., J. J. Mullen, Battle Creek, Mich.; 2d vice pres., Nelson Heeley, Mt. Vernon, Ind.

Pres. Max Miller of Omaha reported an increase in membership from 23 to 45 active.

The policy of limiting forward sales to 60 days was reaffirmed.

Alex Lawrence, St. Joseph, Mo., presented a simplified method of figuring costs of corn goods.

Death of Geo. Breier

George Breier, for nearly 60 years identified with the Peoria Board of Trade, died May 26, aged 73 years.

He began his career as a caller, became a regular member of the Board in 1905 and served one term as pres. in 1924. He had been a member of the board of directors for several years.

He was one of the sponsors of the famed "Corn Carnivals," and for several years was sec'y of the Peoria Corn Carnival Ass'n.

Among his connections in the grain business had been the Harper Grain Co., then T. A. Grier & Co., Armour Grain Co., J. M. Quinn Co., and for the last six years manager of the Peoria branch of S. C. Bartlett Co.

He was married in 1891 to Miss Ida Geyer of Burlington, who, with one daughter, survives him.

Superintendents' Society's Attractive Convention Program

Fort William-Port Arthur, Ont., May 15.—Inaugurating a convention program designed to match the efficiency of their grain elevator operations, the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America will this year hold its Business Meeting on the Sunday afternoon preceding the general program, to be followed by a meeting of the directors. The business meeting will concern itself largely with a presentation of routine reports and committee appointments followed by committee sessions.

Second Vice President S. S. Orstad, Manager of the Federal Grain and Northland Elevator Companies, is General Convention Chairman as well as Program Chairman, and announces the following program:

Sunday Afternoon, June 13th.—Registration. Golf Tournament for Trophy presented by S. S. Orstad. Sight-seeing, Fishing, etc. 4 P. M.—Business Meeting, Reports, Committee Appointments.

Monday Morning, June 14th.—"Dangerous Dusts," Department of Agriculture talkie—to be presented in the Royal Theatre. Round Table discussion of Dust Explosions.

Luncheon.—Fort William Superintendents Honored—Royal Edward Hotel, Address of Welcome—Mayor B. C. Hardiman, Fort William. This Organization—Its Aims and Purposes for 1937-1938—S. S. Orstad, Federal Grain Limited. Modern Elevator Design and Construction—J. M. Fleming, President, C. D. Howe & Co., Ltd., Port Arthur. Maintenance & Depreciation—R. B. Pow, Reliance Grain Company, Limited, Port Arthur. Depreciation and How to Avoid It—J. F. Suhling, President, Appraisal Service Co., Inc., Minneapolis. Transportation Problems. Railway & Marine—J. A. Speers, General Manager, Lake Shippers' Clearance Ass'n.

First Timers' Banquet.—Royal Edward Hotel—Is Our Agriculture Permanent—Alfred Savage, Dean of The University of Manitoba, Faculty of Agriculture and Home Economics, Winnipeg. Grading Barley for the World's Markets—T. J. Harrison, Assistant Commissioner, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, Winnipeg. Federal Trade Commission Report on Elevator Situation—C. D. Sturtevant, President, Bartlett-Frazier Co., Chicago. Insurance Company's Concern in How You Run Your Elevator—E. Moore, Insurance Commissioner, Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal.

Tuesday Morning, June 15th.—Harbour and Elevator Inspection Trip—Boat through courtesy of James Richardson & Sons, Ltd.; Inspection through Saskatchewan Pool Elevator No. 7; inspection of other plants as time and desire dictate. (On boat ride improvements made on Duluth's 1936 air conditioning apparatus will be demonstrated.)

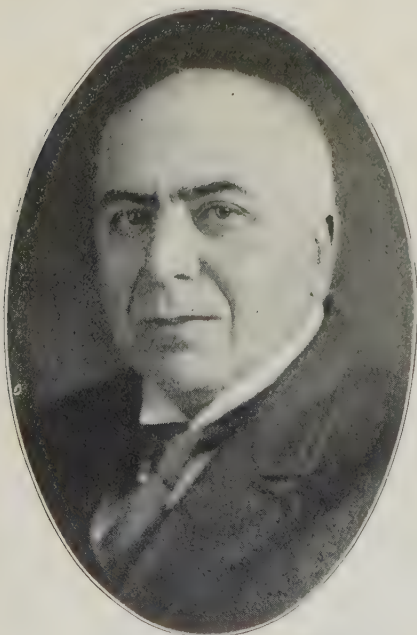
Luncheon.—Port Arthur Superintendents Feted. Address of Welcome—Mayor C. W. Cox, Port Arthur. Electricity in the Modern Elevator—J. H. Irwin, Western Terminal Elevator Co., Ltd., Fort William. Method of having accurate check at all times of Amounts stored in bins; Mixing Grain by Percentage; How a Good Record Is Kept—E. E. Frauenheim, Jr., Buffalo Forwarding Corp., Buffalo, N. Y. Class 2 Group G Requirements—B. Addington, Minneapolis, Minn. Relationship Between Management and Superintendents—O. F. Bast, Vice President, Brooks Elevator Co., Minneapolis. Hazards; Efficiency and the Human Element—M. F. Beyer, Grand Trunk Pacific Elevator Co., Fort William.

Coronation Dinner Honoring Winnipeg Managers. Restoration and Waterproofing of Concrete—R. R. Kaufman, Chief Engineer, The Master Builders Company, Ltd. Rules for the Society's New Safety Contest—Oscar W. Olsen, Peavey Duluth Elevator Co., Duluth. Diesel Power—James G. Hayhoe, Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis. Little Economies to Remember—Percy C. Poulton, N. M. Paterson & Co., Fort William. Address—Major H. G. L. Strange, Searle Grain Co., Ltd., Winnipeg. Effective Power Savings—Gilbert P. Lane, Arcady Farms Milling Co., Chicago. Grain Handling in South Africa—E. J. Rafter, Brooks Elevator Co., Minneapolis.

Wednesday, June 16th.—Further Plant Inspections. 11 A. M. Motor ride to Kakabeka Falls for noon luncheon and afternoon session. (Kakabeka Falls are higher than Niagara Falls.) Round Table Discussions.

Associates' Night.—Dinner and entertainment—Royal Edward Hotel.

Argentina served notice that it was withdrawing from the international wheat advisory commission, but the commission kept it secret while endeavoring to get the South Americans to reconsider. The fact became public June 1.



Geo. Breier, Peoria, Ill., Deceased

Fluctuations of Chicago May Wheat, Corn and Oats

A gradual rise to an expiration at levels very high compared with the more distant futures has been the history of each active option for several years past on the Chicago Board of Trade. These high premiums on cash wheat compared with the futures has been back-breaking to the warehousemen in the terminal markets.

It is gratifying to note, therefore, that the May wheat future that has just expired gave promise of being the long hoped for reversal of these, unnatural markets in wheat. Real significance must be attached to the drop from 145½ in the May future Apr. 5 to 118¾ May 26 when the option expired. This 25-cent decline came despite a persistent shortage of cash wheat right up to date; but is a reflection of the spring rains promising a good crop and convincing holders that it would be more profitable to sweep bins clean, and leading the consuming interest to postpone purchases as late as possible.

The first trade in May wheat was made July 2 at 106½, and for over four months the price ranged from a low of 104¼ July 22 to 116¼ Oct. 14 and 116½ Nov. 18 the bullish stimulus coming from sympathy with the run-up of the December future, May reaching 137¾ when the December expired Dec. 28 at 143. The May then reacted to 126 in 30 days, recovered in mid-February to 138 and then made a steady climb with one 10-cent reaction to the high of \$1.45½, under buying by investors who were looking for a repetition of the fireworks accompanying the exit of the December option, an opinion warranted by the tight situation in the cash wheat market.

The corn market is being dominated during the present crop year of 1936-37 by feeders and industries bidding for the inadequate supply. When the close of lake navigation shut off shipments from Argentina by water to Chicago the May delivery ran up in January to 113 cents, after having held around 90 cents during August, September, and October.

May corn started at 86 July 29, made a low that day of 85¼, but in three days had run up to 99 cents. A slump followed to 87¾ cents Sept. 2, under the pressure of contracts for shipment of corn from Argentina, the October imports of 8,122,000 bus. being the heaviest of the year. Altho imports of corn after the opening of navigation rose to record-breaking monthly levels the corn went to industries and feeders, leaving little for delivery on May contracts, which rose to \$1.40 per bushel on the last day of trading.

This is the highest price of spot contract corn since May, 1920, when it sold at \$2.17 as an aftermath of the world war, and is in striking contrast to the bottom price of 22 cents in December, 1932.

The oats market was characterized by heavy investment buying during July, 1936, and the long interest then accumulated was persistently held until May, 1937. The open interest in all futures was 33,296,000 bus. July 9 on the Chicago Board of Trade. Before the close of the month 19,000,000 bus was bought, and by August 26 the long interest had been built up to 60,975,000 bus. Warehousemen bought oats, put them in store and sold the contracts to the speculators, the visible reaching the high of the year Aug. 29 at 50.702,000 bus. Heavy liquidation set in after Apr. 1 when the open interest was 44,809,000 bus., reduced to 34,872,000 May 1 and 19,634,000 bus. May 29. Oats were weak in February and March when wheat was strong, and responded but feebly to the strength in corn during April.

The first trade in May oats was made July 22 at 40½ cents, the low of the option, 38¾ occurring July 25. The price hit 55 cents the middle of January, but never reached that top until it expired May 26 at 56¼.

See chart on outside front cover

Contracts Awarded for Argentine Elevators

Contracts for the erection of terminal grain elevators at Basin D of the New Port, Buenos Aires; Quequén; Rosario (North and South); Villa Constitución and Ingeniero White, at a total cost of \$36,000,000, were awarded by the Ministry of Agriculture.

This is the first part of the plan for a great chain of Government-owned elevators, and it is intended to invest part of the exchange profits for that purpose. Work on the elevators is to start within the space of two months from the signature of the contracts, for which a time-limit of 15 days has been fixed.

Sixteen firms submitted tenders, based on unitary costs, and as each firm presented plans of their own the proposals have been the subject of a lengthy study and careful comparison, resulting in requests to certain contractors to modify their plans, which they have agreed to do.

The contracts have been divided into two groups, one for the building and the second for the machinery and equipment as follows:

BUILDINGS—Buenos Aires: contract awarded to Geopé, for \$5,003,270.67; Quequén, Acevedo & Shaw, \$2,063,441.65; Rosario (North), Société des Grand Travaux de Marseille and Puma Argentina S. A. de Obras Públicas y Marítimas, \$2,226,343.12; Rosario (South), to the same concerns, \$4,296,496.10; Villa Constitución, Christiani & Nielsen, \$2,531,089.56; and Ingeniero White, Polledo Hnos. y Cia., \$1,796,837.82.

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT—Buenos Aires, Miag, Muhlenbau & Industrie A. G. and Amme, Giesecke Konegen, \$5,851,625.33; Quequén, Henry Simon Ltda., \$2,648,867.48; Rosario (North), Miag, Muhlenbau & Industrie A. G. and Amme, Giesecke Konegen, \$2,468,146.10; Rosario (South), Villa Constitución, Henry Simon Ltda., \$3,838,642.92; and Ingeniero White, Henry Simon, Ltda., \$896,908.55.

It is estimated that the contracts for the second group of elevators will be awarded about two months hence, and tenders have already been called for a third group.—*The Times of Argentina.*

Bandit Shot by Elevator Manager

William Clifford is manager at Lapel, Ind., of one of the grain elevators operated at 12 stations in Indiana by the Standard Elevator Co., with headquarters at Indianapolis.

Howard Brown, 24, of Anderson, with an unidentified companion, stole the auto of Louis Dietzen, police captain, and drove to the elevator at Lapel on the morning of May 29 and attempted robbery.

One robber held five persons in the company's store at the point of a revolver. Manager Clifford, who had gone into a rear room in which the safe was located to count some money, heard someone go thru the cash register in the front of the building. Opening the safe he got a revolver kept in it, placed his back to the wall and waited.

Brown, alias Leslie Howard, bolted into the safe room, shouting, "Hands up; this is a stick-up!" but was met with a hail of lead from Clifford's gun. Brown was shot six times, fired twice as he fell, the bullets missing Clifford and lodging in the wall near the safe.

Clifford picked up the slain bandit's gun as the unidentified companion ran toward the car and fired both guns, knocking off his hat and putting two holes in the car. The fleeing bandit abandoned the car after it struck a tree, and ran to White River, where the trail was lost.

The coroner found four bullet wounds in

Brown's chest, one thru the heart and one in his right arm. The \$300 taken from the cash register was found in his pockets.

Clifford is 38 years old, has been at Lapel three years, and had been a member of the U. S. Army Signal Corps during the World War.

Washington News

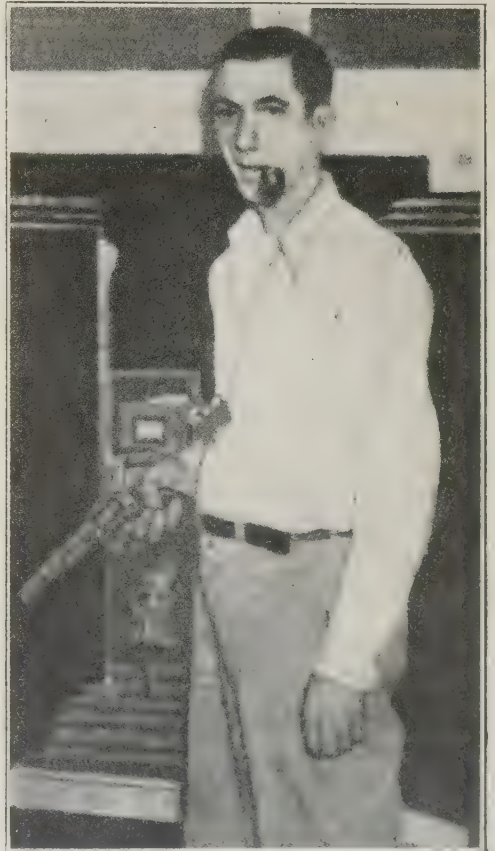
Imported grain used in making malt liquors would entail a processing tax of 50c per gallon on the product under a bill introduced by Rep. Hull.

Pres. Roosevelt is said to have requested a reduction from \$50,000,000 to \$10,000,000 in the appropriation to help farm tenants buy homes of their own during the coming fiscal year.

The bill, extending the life of the Federal Surplus Commodity Corporation for two years and authorizing the sec'y of agriculture to make funds available for the purpose of buying up surplus agricultural commodities and distributing them to those on relief, has been passed by the Senate.

The Brookings Institution, in a report made June 6 following an investigation requested by a senate com'te, among numerous other recommendations on government reorganization, recommended that control over commodity exchanges be transferred from the Department of Agriculture and Commodity Exchange Commission to the Federal Trade Commission.

Chester Gray, lobbyist at Washington for the American Farm Buro Federation, believes the new farm bill cannot pass. He says: "We have found opposition from the other major farm groups who believe the bill to be unconstitutional in view of the fact that it proposes to control crop production, which was declared to be a matter of state concern in the Supreme court's decision outlawing the processing taxes of the old triple A." Every farmer who believes himself competent to run his own business will be elated by this cheerful news.



Wm. Clifford, Lapel, Ind.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

The Sad Fate of a Short Weight Trucker

Grain & Feed Journals: On April 22nd, H. A. Folk along with another man brought a truck load of corn into our place and offered same for sale. We, of course, took the corn, but the writer had a feeling that somehow this semi-trailer could not be weighed properly on our scales as it was impossible to get the trailer and cab both on the scales at the same time. These men received their check for \$420.74 and immediately went to our bank, The Wayne Trust, and cashed same. The writer being suspicious that this was not weighed properly had this corn run over our hopper scales and re-weighed, and same was found to be 2600 lbs., short.

Mr. Folk leaving his address at Richmond, Ind., I immediately wrote to him asking for another load of corn, but did not mention to him that the first load was short. However, the letter was returned, and afterwards I found that he was living at this street address but under an assumed name.

On Tuesday, May 18th, Mr. Folk drove into our elevator in a Plymouth car and offered another load of corn for sale, stating that he would deliver same on Wednesday. The truck drove into our place about 7:00 Wednesday morning, and the men had already been posted to be on the lookout for any apparatus that he might have in his truck.

The writer intended to stay over at the residence until this corn was weighed and re-weighed on our hopper scales. After the corn was re-weighed on the hopper scales this load was found to be 2900 lbs. short.

One of our men was able to get under the trailer and detected its jack equipment. He approached Mr. Folk asking him if he had this equipment installed in his truck and told him that this load was short 2900 lbs., also that the previous load was short 2600 lbs. He replied that he did not have any kind of equipment to manipulate the weights installed in his truck and he was ready and willing to settle on our hopper scale weights.

As he could not get paid for this load of corn until the writer came to the office, he began to get suspicious, for after waiting around for a few minutes, he told the employees that he would get his breakfast and return shortly for his check.

Immediately two of us hopped into another car to follow this truck, but they did not stop for breakfast, but drove very fast into Richmond, which is about 15 miles east of us, and we were just close enough behind them that we saw them turn into the Richmond Motor Garage. We drove on past and went to the Richmond Police, but they refused to do anything, so we got in touch with the sheriff, and together we went to the garage and examined the trailer outfit and found that it was equipped with a jack.

In the meantime, these men had left the garage, evidently not aware that we were following them. I called our Pershing office, and told the employees that trucker would possibly be back for his money, and in case he did to call the sheriff's office. In about fifteen minutes the call came that he was there in the same Plymouth car in which he had come to our place on Tuesday to offer the corn for sale. The sheriff went immediately to Pershing and the arrest was made.

I gave the authorities your April 14th issue of the Grain Dealers Journal and upon show-

ing this to Mr. Folk, he readily admitted knowing the men whose pictures appeared on the front cover of your magazine.—Farmers Grain Co., Per John J. Kinsinger, Mgr., Pershing, Ind.

[Herman Folk, 50 years old, and his nephew, Ora, both of Coffeyville, Kan., were sentenced at Richmond May 24 to one to seven years on charges of obtaining money under false pretenses. Herman was taken to Indiana State Prison and Ora to the Indiana State reformatory. Others captured have been returned to Bloomington, Ill., where wanted.]

From Abroad

An increase from 50,400,000 to 67,200,000 bus. in the amount of wheat covered by the price guaranty was proposed May 27 by M. S. Morrison, agricultural minister, in the British House of Commons.

India second official estimate of the current wheat crop placed at 359,259,000 bus., against comparable 1936 estimates revised to 349,813,000 bus., and final 1936 figure of 352,240,000 bus. Acreage reported at 32,720,000, as compared with 33,494,000 acres last year. India current flaxseed crop estimated at 6,720,000 bus. from 3,594,000 acres, against revised estimates for 1936 of 15,520,000 bus. from 3,457,000 acres.—Director of Statistics, Calcutta, India.

Simla, India.—The Government of India has had a survey of the wheat markets of that country made by an agricultural marketing adviser, whose report urges better storage facilities, such as reinforced concrete bins, definite standards for grades, and the creation of a futures market for hedging. In connection with the undoubtedly wasteful system of payments in kind, the report remarks that this makes it difficult for the growers to benefit from an improvement in the price of wheat, and it is suggested that early steps should be taken to abolish it and to substitute "a money economy for a natural barter economy in the villages."

Repudiating Lease of Elevator Under Changed Conditions

Judge Donohoe recently decided in favor of the Updike Grain Corporation, Omaha, Neb., in the suit brought by the C. & N-W. Ry. Co. to enforce a lease of its grain elevator to the Updike Co.

The grain company contended that it had entered into the lease on the elevator on the assumption that the transit privileges the Omaha grain market had enjoyed for 30 years would continue without interruption.

When, on July 1, 1935, the Interstate Commerce Commission canceled the transit rate privileges for Omaha but allowed them to continue at other near-by, competing points, the grain firm contended the Omaha grain market was destroyed and it became impossible to operate the elevator on a paying basis.

"It is the contention of the defendant that since the performance of the contract depends upon the continued existence of the Omaha grain market, as it had existed for some 30 years, that there was an implied condition in the contract that the destruction of the grain market making the performance of the contract impossible, excused the performance; that the excuse is implied by law, because from the nature of the contract it is apparent the parties contracted on the basis of the continued existence of the grain market without discrimination," said Judge Donohoe in his opinion.

"There had existed and was in existence . . . a rate structure favorable to the Omaha market, and under which large quantities of grain were shipped to the Omaha market, unloaded for processing and storage. As a result of this rate structure . . . the Omaha market was recognized as one of the very large grain markets of the nation . . . By an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the rate structure was torn down and by a new order Omaha was made what is known as a rate break point. As a consequence, grain was no longer stored or processed in Omaha in any large quantities, because of the discrimination in favor of the surrounding towns and cities of smaller population."

The court recognized the claim that neither the Updike Company nor any other grain company could operate an elevator profitably under the rate setup ordered July 1, 1935.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for July delivery at the following markets for the past 2 weeks have been as follows:

Wheat													
	Option High	Low	May 26	May 27	May 28	May 29	June 1	June 2	June 3	June 4	June 5	June 7	June 8
Chicago	130 3/4	96 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/4	115 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	109 1/2
Winnipeg	147	103 3/4	128 3/4	129	126 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	119 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2	115 1/2	113 1/2	118 1/2
Liverpool*	155 1/4	123 1/2	139 1/4	141 1/4	140 1/4	140 1/4	136	136 1/2	132 3/4	132 3/4	132 1/4	128 1/4	124 1/4
Kansas City	126 1/4	93 1/4	114 1/4	114 1/4	113	109 1/2	110 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	105 1/2	103	107 1/2
Minneapolis	143 1/4	114 3/4	129 3/4	131 1/4	128 1/4	125 3/4	125 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	123	118 1/2	115 1/2	120 1/2
Duluth	150 3/4	100 1/2	119 1/4	119 1/4	117 1/4	115 1/2	115	110 1/2	108	107 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	104 1/2
Milwaukee	130 3/4	85 3/4	117 1/2	118 1/4	115 1/2	112 1/2	114	110 3/4	110	110 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	109 1/2
Corn													
Chicago	127	86 1/2	121 1/4	125 3/4	125 3/4	122 1/4	121 3/4	122 3/4	122 1/4	122 3/4	119 1/2	115 3/4	117 3/4
Kansas City	129 3/4	102 3/4	125 3/4	129 1/4	129 1/4	125 3/4	124 3/4	125	124 3/4	126 1/4	122 3/4	119 1/2	121 1/4
Milwaukee	126 3/4	85 3/4	121 3/4	125 3/4	125 3/4	122 3/4	121 3/4	122 3/4	122 1/4	122 3/4	119 1/2	115 3/4	117 3/4
Oats													
Chicago	50 1/2	37 3/4	43 3/4	46 3/4	45 1/2	45	44 1/2	43 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	39 3/4	38	39 3/4
Winnipeg	60 3/4	43 3/4	52 3/4	54 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	54 1/2
Minneapolis	48 3/4	36 1/2	42 1/4	44 1/4	43 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	41 3/4	40 3/4	40 3/4	38 1/2	36 3/4	38 3/4
Milwaukee	50 1/4	37 3/4	43 3/4	46 3/4	45 1/2	45	44 1/2	43 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	39 3/4	38	39 3/4
Rye													
Chicago	112	71	104	107 1/2	106 3/4	102 1/2	101 1/2	98 3/4	94	92 1/4	88 1/2	86	88 1/2
Minneapolis	108 1/4	78 1/2	97	100 3/4	98 3/4	94 3/4	93 3/4	91 1/4	87	86 1/2	82 1/2	79 3/4	81 1/2
Winnipeg	118 1/2	78 1/4	109 1/4	111	109 3/4	108 3/4	110	109 1/2	106 1/2	105 3/4	101 3/4	100 1/4	105 1/4
Duluth	110 3/4	78 1/4	97	100 3/4	98 3/4	94 3/4	93 3/4	91 1/4	87	86 1/2	82 1/2	79 3/4	81 1/2
Barley													
Minneapolis	71 1/2	52 1/2	63	64 3/4	63 3/4	62 1/2	62 1/2	58 3/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	57	52 1/2	54 1/2
Winnipeg	82 1/2	56 1/2	60 3/4	67 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	61 3/4	61 3/4	63 1/2
Soybeans													
Chicago	177	132	168 1/2	167 3/4	164 1/4	162 1/4	159	157	154 3/4	153 1/4	152 1/4	148 1/4	146

*At daily current rate of exchange.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Graf, Neb., June 5.—Acreage about same; condition fair; none will be plowed up.—X.

Krum, Tex., May 31.—Wheat good here; oats about 80%.—R. L. Cole & Co., per R. L. Cole.

Shirley, Ill., May 25.—Corn planting is about done. We have a normal acreage of oats.—W. L. Carlock, Shirley Farmers Grain & Coal Co.

Follett, Tex., June 4.—Wheat crop will be about one-third or one-half a crop. No other grain raised here on large scale. Dry weather and hot winds burned wheat very badly.—X.

Rossville, Kan., June 3.—Wheat looks good to excellent at present time. Corn also looks good. There is greater acreage and very little abandonment of wheat.—Berry Grain Co.

Deweese, Neb., June 5.—Largest wheat acreage here in years; condition fair to good. Oats and barley short, small acreage. Corn small acreage, good stands.—Henry W. Muzik Grain Co.

Downs, Kan., June 5.—Wheat condition 90%; all will be left for harvest; 10% increase in acreage. Rye condition 90%. Corn condition 90; 20% less acreage than last year.—Otte & McMillan.

Anthony, Kan., June 4.—Approximately 150,000 acres of wheat sown; 15,000 acres killed out and summer fallowed; 10,000 acres for corn; 30,000 for row crops such as cane, kafir, maize.—C. E. Kennedy.

Exira, Ia., June 3.—Wheat acreage increased about 300% around here, with condition good. Oats and barley a little below average. Corn average, with 100% stand.—Exira Elevator, R. L. Miller, prop.

Chickasha, Okla., June 4.—Acreage about 25% more than last year. No wheat or oats has been plowed up. Our wheat and oats are far better than last year and quality should be No. 1.—Expansion Grain Co.

Evansville, Ind.—Farmers who suffered heavily from the Ohio River flood in January worked day and night in order to get their ground in shape for corn. A large acreage of corn was put in and indications are for a bumper crop.—W. B. C.

Ogallah, Kan., June 4.—About 10 to 15% of the wheat will be plowed under and feed will be sown in its place. Prospects at the present time look good for good quality wheat this summer, but the yield per acre will be about 40% less in average than last year.—X.

Seymour, Tex., June 6.—Harvest well under way here. Lots of cool weather. Wheat making 25 bus. average; acreage normal. Oats very light. Barley fair, but small acreage. Wheat is being held 50%.—Producers & Consumers, Inc., by R. C. Plants.

Greenfield, O., June 3.—Wheat is in bloom and appears to be filling satisfactorily. Straw is thick and tall. A larger than usual corn crop is being planted and most of it up and growing nicely. No discarded or plowed up acreage.—Styerwalt Milling Co.

Henderson, Ky., June 3.—We have good prospect for wheat crop, about 70%. About 75% of corn crop planted and believe will run 100% by the time it is over. Think wheat and corn

both about the same per cent as last year. Too much rain.—W. C. Boyle & Co.

Chicago, Ill., June 1.—Rains since Saturday were general from north Texas up thru the plains areas to the Canadian line, bringing moisture to the areas that previously have lacked any general rainfall for some time—Hulburd, Warren & Chandler.

Circleville, O.—June 4.—The corn acreage largest for some years; corn off to an excellent start. Wheat condition best in years; none plowed under. Oats are not considered in this community. Believe soy bean acreage smaller than last year.—The Pickaway Grain Co., S. L. Warner.

Ashland, Ill., June 3.—We had a fine rain last evening. Corn all planted and some plowed once. Good stand and prospect, large acreage. Wheat starting to head and looks wonderful. Good prospect for a fine crop of oats.—Ashland Farmers Elevator Co., per F. Clark Wallbaum, mgr.

Boone, Ia., June 4.—The oats acreage in our territory is perhaps 10% smaller than last year and the corn acreage increased about 10%. Both corn and oats are normal for the season, growing very rapidly. Oats are very heavy on the ground, probably will lodge if we have any rain and wind.—Farmers Co-op. Elevator & Livestock Co., Carl F. Danilson, mgr.

Melrose, N. M., June 5.—Last 12 days have had 12 inches of rain; wheat making good growth, suckering out and will make from 5 to 7 bus. All crops will have to be planted over; continues cold; have had considerable hail, which covers broader territory than we have ever seen; some have had to reroof their houses.—Burdick Mercantile Co.

Attica, Kan., June 4.—Looks like our wheat crop would be about 60% of last year; about 5% will be plowed up on soil conservation program. Oats are very poor, not more than half a crop. Very little corn planted this year. None raised last year. Pastures very poor but improving the last ten days since the rains.—Earl B. Baker.

Hildreth, Neb., June 5.—Wheat acreage in this section 20% heavier than last year; very little plowed up. Plenty of moisture to make a wheat crop. Corn coming up to a good stand; some replanting done on account of cut worm. Everything looks fine now. Had around four inches of rainfall in the last two weeks.—Farmers Co-op. Grain & Livestock Ass'n, by H. H. Gausman, mgr.

The true army worm, making an early start, promises to be destructive this year, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Outbreaks in northwestern Mississippi and eastern Arkansas already have been reported and more can be expected soon in the eastern and southern parts of the country, where the cool, wet spring, after a moderate winter, has provided ideal conditions for this pest.

Augusta, Ill., May 31.—During the wonderful growing season we have had this spring our small grains have made remarkable growth and are now about to enter the ripening stage. We hope to have a very good run in small grain this season. We are having a big acreage of soybeans this year and nearly all the seeding will be done by the first of June. However, a lot of the beans this year will be for hay.—Augusta Farmers Co-op. Co.

Chicago, Ill., June 7.—Wiring from central Oklahoma and east central Kansas B. W. Snow, of Bartlett-Frazier Co., reports: "In a 240-mile drive today I found samples of infection in every field examined. Samples collected and reports received show that the attack is developing rapidly and advancing from south to north over a comparatively wide front. The most of the infection is upon the stalk sheath, but in the more advanced cases the pustules are beginning to break thru on the head straw."

Amarillo, Tex., May 31.—Am pleased to report that we have had wonderful rains over the Panhandle of Texas and the Panhandle of Oklahoma, as well as eastern New Mexico, which will do much toward giving us a better wheat crop than we expected. As far as moisture is concerned, we have ample now to make the wheat crop. Our only concern is the possibility of continued rains, which might be conducive to the development of smut, and the possibility of weeds getting the better of the thin wheat. We hear reports of the wheat's suckering out, and will say that the farmers are very much encouraged all over the territory.—Hardeman-King Co., by Joe S. Morris.

Chicago, Ill., June 1.—Kansas winter wheat crop is estimated at 129,765,000 bus.; Oklahoma, 49,890,000; Texas, 38,512,000; Nebraska, 42,428,000; Missouri, 43,066,000; Illinois, 39,012,000; Ohio, 44,450,000; Indiana, 34,980,000. Spring wheat condition is rated at 74.2% of normal, compared with 66.9 a year ago. Oats condition is reported at 81.7, compared with 74.5 last year. Rye condition is given at 74.5, which is an improvement of 2.3 points during May. A crop of 46,740,000 bus. is indicated.—E. H. Miller, statistician Shields & Co.

Greenfield, Okla., June 4.—Wheat acreage in this vicinity 20% above normal, with condition fair to good. Average yield is estimated from 12 to 14 bus. per acre. Recent rains, although coming too late to greatly benefit the wheat yield, has greatly increased much needed submoisture which has been lacking for three or four years. The corn acreage shows a slight increase over last year due to the fact that cotton acreage has been on the decline. Small grain crops are destined to replace cotton here for the next few years.—General Grain Co., Sig Freeman, mgr.

Chicago, Ill., June 2.—Weeds, especially Russian thistle, are bad in the drier sections of the spring wheat belt, Montana, southeast Alberta, southern Saskatchewan and western North Dakota. Cool weather has caused good stooling and rooting in favorable moisture areas of eastern Dakotas, Minnesota, north central states, Manitoba and northern parts of two other provinces. Delay in the small grain planting season has increased corn acreage compared to earlier expectations reported in May by over one and a half per cent to 97,948,000 acres. Corn planting averages about 8 or 9 days late.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician Lamson Bros. & Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 5.—The Northwest, especially the dry western part of North Dakota, received some very good rains over the past holiday week-end as did parts of Saskatchewan. Montana, however, received only scattered light showers. Since then there have been light showers, and this morning excellent rains are reported over practically all of North Dakota and Minnesota, with some further rains in Saskatchewan. Flaxseed is still being planted in the western part of North Dakota and the northern parts of Minnesota and North Dakota, but this should be completed within another week or two.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Brownwood, Tex., June 5.—Wheat acreage in this territory is about 10% over last year with an indicated yield 40 or 50% better; looks like the wheat will be of excellent quality, yield 15 to 20 bus. Oat acreage about same as last season with indicated yield 10 or 15% better; oats are not very good as to yield, probably 20 to 25 bus. per acre; quality fair to good. Barley acreage about same as last season; fair crop, probably 10% better than last season; yield probably 30 to 35 bus. Corn acreage about same as last season; condition good; plenty of moisture so far; this is not very much of a corn section, not very much planted here.—Austin Mill & Grain Co.

Chicago, Ill., June 2.—Preliminary estimates of corn acreage indicate a total seeding of 99,168,000 acres or 1 per cent less than the acreage sown last year. Some increases are indicated in the eastern and southeastern part of the corn belt but decreases in the western part, Kansas indicating a reduction of 25%, Oklahoma and Missouri each 8% and Nebraska 2%; whereas Iowa's acreage is expected to be increased 2%, Minnesota 3%, Indiana 1%, Ohio 5%, Illinois about unchanged. The crop is being planted late, much being unfinished June 1. Where planted it is starting most favorably.—Nat C. Murray, statistician Clement, Curtis & Co.

Chicago, Ill., June 2.—Spring wheat in our Northwest and the three provinces in Western Canada taken in all shows below average at this time. While good rains from now on would result in marked improvement, there will, however, be some abandonment of seeded acreage from punishment already received. All things considered, the situation owing to subsoil dryness is much as it was a year ago this time, which was the foundation of the severe crop losses in the Northwest. Although the area in danger this season is some smaller than a year ago, the soil is now much drier than it was then in some of the largest areas that are in danger.—H. C. Donovan, statistician Thomson & McKinnon.

Crop Reporters' Estimates

The June 1 reports of private statisticians Nat C. Murray of Clement, Curtis & Co.; B. W. Snow of Bartlett-Frazier Co.; R. O. Cromwell of Lamson Bros. & Co.; E. H. Miller of Shields & Co.; F. A. Miller of Jas. E. Bennett & Co., and H. C. Donovan of Thomson & McKinnon, are summarized as follows:

	Winter wheat	Spring wheat	Rye	Oats
Murray	671 69.6	236 73.5	45	1,062
Snow	672 69.7	250 77.5	..	1,200
Cromwell	640 67.0	239 77.1	49	1,062
E. H. Miller	610	200 74.2	47	.....
F. A. Miller	648 72.6	227 74.5	45	1,092
Donovan	655	220	..	1,200
Govt.—				
Mo. ago	654 77.4	..	43	.....
Yr. ago	482 66.7	..	66.9	33
Final '36	519	107	26	789

Decatur, Ill., June 5.—Winter wheat fair to very good; growth has been rapid during May, following a backward start. The crop is now headed out up to the central part of the state and filling in the south. Due to ragged and uneven stands in the east-central area, wheat will ripen unevenly in this section, and farmers should plan on shocking this wheat rather than combining the crop, to avoid a lot of grief. Corn is up to about as near perfect a stand as we have ever seen. Cultivation is underway over the larger part of the state where it has not been held up by rains. Cut worm injury is reported in a few localities. Oats condition is fair to excellent. Stands are thicker than usual. Soybean planting is well advanced. Many fields in the central counties are now up, showing good stands. A few old beans now being marketed as planting is being completed.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Springfield, Ill., June 7.—Reports show concern about the crop prospects due to the insect menace chiefly from army worms, hoppers and chinch bugs. Corn planting is now in the final stage with some northern and southeastern exceptions and the crop is up to an unusually good stand. Cultivation is under way where field conditions permit. Across the central portion of the state, also in the southwest, most corn fields are clean and showing good growth. About three-fourths of the soybeans are planted and in many of the fields are up and doing well. Winter wheat prospect is for a good crop with some exceptions, mainly in the east central area. Growth has been rapid during May and recent rains have resulted in some lodging of heavy stands in the central and southern areas. Rye is a good crop. Oats have shown wonderful improvement during May and the outlook at this time is the best in years. Early oats are heading out as far north as the middle of the state.—A. J. Surratt, Sr. Ag. Stat.

Winchester, Ind., June 5.—Conditions are most favorable for everything that is in the ground in this part of the country. Farmers are enthusiastic about the outlook for corn. A farmer just left the office, who planted corn Monday and today (Sat); the corn is up 2 inches high and they are working it over. Corn fields are universally clean and we have the best stand we can ever remember. Seems that every grain grew, and a lot of corn fields will stand thinning. People were so anxious for a crop they planted it thicker than usual. Oats couldn't be better. One farmer said he had a wheat field that he was fearful earlier wouldn't produce in the low ground where it stood under water for some time, so he sowed oats in it. Now he has a good crop of both oats and wheat and will have to use this part of his field for feed. There is some corn yet to plant altho we thot it would all be done this week, but we had too many showers. Now looks as tho wheat, threshing would be around a week to ten days earlier than any year for many. While the country is barren of grain, yet there seems to be enough to go around and people are selling their corn closer than we have ever known them to do. We bot 500 bus. of corn of a farmer yesterday, who said he still had enough corn to carry him until his wheat was threshed, then he would feed his hogs a mixture of wheat and oats and fatten them cheaper than he could on corn at the present price.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 4.—The Northwest Spring Wheat States are going thru a critical period at present. Seeding is over and germination has been fairly uniform, with the exception of the northern and western sections of North Dakota and eastern Montana, where drouth conditions prevail. Recent rains over

this territory made some improvement, but much more moisture is necessary to replenish the subsoil, which is very dry. Eastern North and South Dakota and all of Minnesota are in splendid condition at the present time and prospects are very bright for a good crop of all grains. Small grains in Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri and Nebraska are coming along in fair to good condition. Corn planting is practically completed with sufficient moisture in the soil to start germination and carry the crop thru to warmer weather. The hay crop, especially alfalfa, in this whole area has marvelous prospects and there should be no want of feed this year for livestock. Western and central Nebraska suffered severely from drouth, but recent rains will enable farmers to plant some feed crops. Heavy rains received over central and western Nebraska June 2 and 3.—T. R. Shaw, editor Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Kansas City, Mo., June 4.—Since May 18 most all the state has received general rains, ranging from one inch to as much as three or four inches. Before these rains additional deterioration took place in all sections. In covering 2,000 miles of the state during the past week, we must report the most spotted and uneven condition we have ever seen and this variation is due, first, to the fact that earlier rains were very spotted and very local; secondly, to the fact that summer fallow grounds reflect to a decided degree the advantage of the proper type of farming even in the driest sections. All wheat that is still alive will benefit to some extent from this recent moisture. The crop still has several hazards thru which it must pass, especially the northern half of the state, which can still suffer materially from high temperatures and damaging hot winds. Our observations disclose a huge number of small grasshoppers in the entire section, but, in our opinion, they will be too late to be damaging to wheat, altho unless preventative measures are taken, they will be destructive to other crops, especially alfalfa and corn. Generally speaking, with the exception of the eastern section of the state, the finest wheat we saw was in Sumner, Sedgwick, Harvey and Reno counties and in our opinion, these particular four counties are perfect with the exception of some total abandonment and we believe yields in these counties will be good.—Robinson Elvtr. Co., H. L. Robinson-K. B. Latto.

Wheat Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1936, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
Baltimore	3,300	14,271	.....	.....
Chicago	2,050,000	2,657,000	1,587,000	1,174,000
Duluth	655,176	1,325,051	3,262,869	2,915,500
Ft. Wm.	9,469,458	11,832,184	9,651,769	26,358,010
Ft. Worth	106,400	105,000	225,400	46,200
Hutchinson	436,800	459,200	.....	.....
Kan. City	1,307,200	1,726,400	2,159,700	3,557,245
Milwaukee	174,020	71,279	157,750	58,800
Min'polis	1,672,240	3,317,720	1,097,460	2,903,230
New Orleans	.....	1,400	1,400	7,996
Omaha	475,591	498,385	494,450	1,118,750
Peoria	85,200	45,600	87,600	57,600
Philadelphia	3,313	10,329	.....	31,075
St. Joseph	72,000	123,200	297,600	257,600
San Fran.	226,000	87,333	.....	.....
Seattle	510,600	343,000	.....	.....
Superior	648,858	1,333,795	2,335,169	2,239,016
Toledo	196,420	316,600	365,110	432,155
Wichita	499,500	228,000	283,500	516,000

Oats Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1936, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
Baltimore	31,573	34,867	.....	.....
Boston	16,700	23,600	.....	.....
Chicago	1,431,000	1,876,000	2,314,000	2,884,000
Duluth	25,696	524,315	2,170,975	2,141,353
Ft. William	931,810	657,751	1,145,139	2,611,023
Ft. Worth	108,000	24,000	6,000	50,000
Kansas City	180,000	312,000	214,000	490,000
Milwaukee	29,380	54,240	38,000	195,300
Minneapolis	941,480	1,361,980	2,720,030	1,389,670
New Orleans	44,701	13,968	24,730	9,515
Omaha	686,000	268,000	782,405	443,720
Peoria	222,000	212,000	196,000	184,000
Philadelphia	26,126	24,096	.....	.....
St. Joseph	98,000	198,000	.....	220,000
San Francisco	7,500	11,562	.....	.....
Seattle	14,000	140,000	.....	.....
Superior	8,650	170,209	632,754	1,334,647
Toledo	485,935	133,215	392,316	788,470

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Henderson, Ky., June 3.—Very little old corn in the country.—W. C. Boyle & Co.

Chickasha, Okla., June 4.—No wheat or oats in farmers' hands.—Expansion Grain Co.

Arrivals of Argentine corn at United States ports during the week ending May 29 totaled 1,500,000 bus.

Attica, Kan., June 4.—No old wheat here. Very small amount of 1936 crop of oats in country.—Earl B. Baker.

Circleville, O., June 4.—Less than 1% of corn and wheat in farmers' hands.—The Pickaway Grain Co., S. L. Warner.

Boone, Ia., June 4.—Practically no oats or corn in bins.—Farmers Co-op. Elevator & Livestock Co., Carl F. Danilson, mgr.

Brownwood, Tex., June 5.—Probably from 3 to 5% of last year's grain remains in farmers' hands.—Austin Mill & Grain Co.

Downs, Kan., June 5.—All farm bins are empty; there is no grain of any kind left. All corn and oats was shipped in.—Otte & McMillan.

Hildreth, Neb., June 5.—Very little of any kind of grain back in farmers' hands.—Farmers Co-op. Grain & Livestock Ass'n, by H. H. Gausman, mgr.

Krum, Tex., May 31.—Bot new oats and new barley May 25 and new wheat May 29. This is the earliest date that we have ever bot new grain since we established our business in 1905.—R. L. Cole & Co., per R. L. Cole.

Kansas City, Mo., June 4.—The first carload of 1937 wheat was received today on the floor at the Board of Trade. The shipment was from Loveland, Okla., and was received by the Adair-Morton Grain Co. It tested 58 lbs. to the bu. and was graded dark hard. The moisture content was 18.8%.

Winchester, Ind., June 5.—We haven't shipped a carload of corn east of Winchester for

Barley Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1936, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
Baltimore	1,514	11,553	.....	.....
Chicago	699,000	752,000	296,000	338,000
Duluth	229,886	457,344	877,527	1,220,828
Ft. William	642,449	1,207,843	725,255	2,884,931
Ft. Worth	3,200	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	65,600	84,800	36,800	27,200
Milwaukee	998,532	1,766,440	715,725	336,675
Minneapolis	1,450,190	2,348,550	1,591,050	2,232,930
Omaha	91,200	187,200	63,063	178,955
Peoria	365,400	305,200	197,400	145,600
Philadelphia	4,745	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph	28,000	19,250	3,500	1,750
San Francisco	396,123	684,783	.....	287,533
Seattle	1,600	25,600	.....	.....
Superior	101,881	146,342	420,585	664,298
Toledo	4,200	3,600	67,415	.....

Corn Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1936, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
Baltimore	109,462	63,669	.....	.....
Boston	256,407	700	.....	.....
Chicago	4,488,000	5,139,000	1,835,000	3,725,000
Duluth	94,773	261,840	93,821	252,000
Ft. William	14,883	4,981	3,143	4,973
Ft. Worth	33,000	73,500	60,000	13,500
Kansas City	577,500	1,716,000	132,000	1,209,000
Milwaukee	68,200	585,900	61,100	100,100
Minneapolis	427,650	989,860	242,690	912,570
New Orleans	981,559	1,16,022	225,135	76,322
Omaha	457,986	1,094,800	325,701	1,397,980
Peoria	1,186,000	1,882,200	312,200	879,200
Philadelphia	176,165	40,891	.....	.....
St. Joseph	66,000	396,000	51,000	522,000
San Francisco	1,428	4,285	.....	.....
Seattle	7,500	1,500	.....	.....
Superior	2,368	268,280	.....	250,460
Toledo	133,000	301,250	9,690	219,600
Wichita	3,900	37,700	.....	11,700

Rye Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1936, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
Baltimore	140,455	172,160	.....	.....
Chicago	1,304,000	1,221,000	480,000	628,000
Duluth	57,974	499,832	796,124	1,056,223
Ft. William	279,529	162,083	769,339	1,481,125
Kansas City	.....	4,500	3,000	.....
Milwaukee	41,035	46,695	57,730	53,965
Minneapolis	429,850	509,690	502,720	844,870
New Orleans	.....	1,988	.....	3,000
Omaha	35,000	54,600	44,800	66,050
Peoria	163,200	213,200	52,800	30,000
St. Joseph	3,000	1,500	1,500	.....
Seattle	.....	60,000	.....	.....
Superior	43,296	458,818	609,432	1,019,829
Toledo	14,000	16,800	5,400	19,325

a long time. Likewise oats, they have all gone south and southeast. Don't think we have shipped 1,000 bus. of corn to the New England states, New York and Pennsylvania combined, out of this 1936 crop, and we have shipped about as much as we ever shipped out of any crop.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Ft. Worth, Tex., May 25.—The first load of new crop wheat to be marketed here this season was taken in by a mill yesterday. The grain was excellent quality and graded No. 1 dark hard, weighing 61 lbs. New crop oats testing 38 lbs. were also marketed here. Olney, Tex., reported purchase of a load of new crop wheat which tested 60 lbs. and came from a field that made about 25 bus. an acre. The wheat sold for \$1.10 a bu., bringing about 10c premium because of being the first of the season.

Duluth, Minn.—Grain receipts at Duluth-Superior for May totaled but 1,786,756 bus., of which about 800,000 bus. were foreign importations of wheat and flax, the former from Canada and the latter, Argentine. A cargo of Argentine corn is expected here shortly for sale to northwestern dealers of feed, account of the domestic shortage. A recent importation of 95,000 bus. arrived, paying 25 cents per bu. duty. Receipts for May last year reached 3,090,720 bus. Shipments last month were on about a par with a year ago, namely, 7,793,632 and 7,707,971 bus.—F. G. C.

Wichita, Kan.—The first consignment of new wheat arrived in Wichita at 5 p. m., June 3, via the Rock Island and was auctioned off on the Board of Trade at 11 a. m., June 4. The lot consisted of two cars shipped by the Adair-Morton Grain Co. from its country elevator at Loveland, Okla. The test weight of one car was 59.5 and the other 59.7; protein 13.50 and 13.65, respectively; moisture 17.4%. The wheat was heating and graded sample grade. One car was sold to the Kansas Milling Co. at \$1.15½ and the other car was bot by Ed. Beyer, of the Beyer Grain Co., for \$1.15.

Houston, Tex., May 25.—Arrival of two full cargoes of Argentine corn this month brot this port's imports of corn for this year to approximately 1,500,000 bus. While a quantity of the corn was used locally, a portion was moved from here to the interior section of Texas and adjoining states. The more recent arrivals of corn here have consisted of the new crop of Argentine corn, and the quality is said to have been exceptionally good. Prospects also are bright for the movement thru here of several shipments of Dominican Republic corn, this grain having been handled thru here for the first time last year.

Ottawa, Ont., June 3.—Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 7,267,368 bus., a decrease of 594,158 bus. from the previous week when 7,861,513 bus. were reported. Canadian wheat is located at the following ports: Duluth 819,355; Erie 100,000; Erie Canal 113,000; Buffalo 1,887,000; Chicago 43,000; New York 3,190,000, and Albany 1,115,000 bus. The wheat stocks in the elevators in Canada for the week ending May 29, amounted to 50,820,689 bus., compared with 52,827,309 bus. for the previous week and 155,280,675 bus. for the corresponding date last year. Stocks of wheat in Canadian elevators are located as follows: Country elevators 8,510,000; interior terminals 5,085,217; Vancouver-New Westminster 4,798,841; Prince Rupert 910,994; Churchill 614,569; Head-of-the-Lakes 12,303,219; eastern elevators, lake and seaboard ports 8,120,170 and 5,299,517 bus., respectively.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Imports of Corn

Imports of corn into the United States, principally from Argentina, have been as follows, in bushels for the month and calendar year, as reported by the Department of Commerce:

Monthly Imports, 1936	Annual Imports
January 1,868,798	1936 31,470,923
February 583,372	1935 43,233,000
March 1,185,512	1934 2,959,000
April 1,052,400	1933 161,000
May 937,760	1932 313,000
June 34,473	1931 649,000
July 1,300,996	1930 1,542,000
August 1,549,035	1929 406,000
September 4,163,566	1928 565,000
October 8,122,228	1927 5,458,000
November 6,263,178	1926 1,055,000
December 4,429,605	1925 1,086,000
1937—	1924 4,107,000
January 5,409,000	1923 203,000
February 8,653,091	1922 113,000
March 9,458,000	1921 164,000

History of Ill-Starred Farmers National

A few months before the financial crash of 1929, on July 26 and 27 to be exact, at secret 2-day sessions of the Hoover Federal Farm Board with representatives of the co-operative marketing pools it was voted to adopt a plan of a national grain marketing organization, the name of the ill-starred Farmers National Grain Corporation being suggested by the only woman delegate present, Miss Lucy Hennom of Lima, O.

The capital stock was fixed at \$20,000,000, not to be held by individuals but by regional co-operatives in proportion to the number of their individual members, par value \$20, the stock to be paid for by the regionals on the installment plan. Practically all farmer grain ass'ns were represented by the 31 organizations at the meeting.

After several months only \$478,000 of the \$20,000,000 capital stock was paid in by members, after the initial subscription of only \$70,000, nevertheless the company borrowed \$3,000,000 from the Farm Board to take over the 2,750,000 bus. of grain and elevator leases of the Hall-Baker Grain Co., Kansas City, which had done a large export business. It was a mistake of course to attempt a \$20,000,000 business with only \$478,000 paid in, depending upon borrowing not only for working capital but to carry grain and build elevators. Another mistake was to buy an export business, when the machinations of the A.A.A. were about to cut down production until export business was ruined.

The Hall-Baker Co. was eager to sell because the Federal Farm Board's manipulation of the May wheat future in the market had created an unnatural spread between old and new crop months, making it unsafe for exporters to sell abroad.

By 1934 the Farmers National Grain Corporation, using money borrowed from the Government at the lowest rate of interest had expanded its operations to include ownership of 321 country elevators and lease of 58 others. Some of these plants were unprofitable and did not contribute to earn interest on the \$15,000,000 indebtedness to the Government, and the company began selling them off to local organizations, which again borrowed from the Federal Bank for Co-operatives to pay a large percentage of the purchase price, the Farmers National undertaking to carry the balance due on the purchase until paid up, in effect the Government supplying all the cash.

The first big split in the Farmers National Grain Corporation came in January, 1935, after the powerful North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc., violated its agreement of 1931 to turn over grain of members to the Farmers National. The President, C. E. Huff, brought suit against the North Pacific to recover \$250,000 damages for breach of contract. Now only 12 of the

Corn Imports to Chicago

Besides over 2,000,000 bus. of corn imported at Chicago during the month of May, June arrivals have been as follows:

Due	Steamer	Bushels
June 2	W. H. Daniels	90,000
June 2	N. P. Clements	85,000
June 2	R. W. Pomeroy	90,000
June 2	F. B. Baird	90,000
June 2	Shirley Taylor	90,000
June 3	Saracen	90,000
June 3	Osler	311,000
June 4	Judge Hart	90,000
June 4	Mantadoc	220,000
June 2	Acadian	89,000
June 3	Nisbet	91,700
June 5	F. B. Massey	96,900
June 8	Bricoldoc	270,000
June 9	Brulin	90,000
June 9	Sarnian	140,000
June 9	Delaware	100,000
June 9	J. B. Richards	90,000
June 9	Dundas	85,000

original 23 regionals are active stockholders, and of these two are fighting Huff's centralized control.

In its earlier years the Farmers National earned commissions by handling grain for the Government's Grain Stabilization Corporation, but after the Grain Stabilization Corporation quit the Farmers National was unable to meet expenses. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, the corporation lost \$662,000; for the year ending June 30, 1935, the loss was more than \$250,000, and for the year ending June 30, 1936, the loss was so great that it more than wiped out the \$1,098,692 of capital and surplus of the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

The Farmers National then cried for help to the Roosevelt administration. It owed the Government \$6,000,000 re-lent to local elevator companies, and \$8,000,000 borrowed for its own use; but the finances of the Farmers National could not stand the scrutiny of the auditors of the Roosevelt administration, who demanded new security for the repayment of new loans amounting to \$3,000,000 not to the National direct but to the regionals to buy more stock in the National, the \$3,000,000 to be paid off by "retains" of ⅓ to ½ cent per bushel on grain handled thru the National.

The regionals and the locals had believed that the locals should be benefited by their connection with the Farmers National, whereas after a few years' experience it developed that, Government subsidy failing, the locals would have to contribute to keep the National alive. This local unwillingness to contribute toward the support of a central marketing organization was evidenced in the beginning when they subscribed only \$76,000 to the capital stock, much of which came from one organization, M. W. Thatcher's Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n of St. Paul.

Altho only \$2,000,000 of the \$3,000,000 expected was taken by the regionals, the re-financing was put thru, and that is the present status, except that Pres. Huff has resigned to give the directors a free hand in developing some different scheme of operation. A special com'te of six members of the board of directors is reported to have worked out a new plan of handling the grain and financing the indebtedness, which will be placed before the Farm Credit Administration at Washington for approval.

Can Farmers Understand Discounts?

Entering into a discussion of the problem of making farmers understand discounts applied to grain, country shippers at the mid-summer meeting of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n frankly admitted they found this problem difficult.

Most of them considered the task of educating the farmers to discounts to be hopeless. One reason presented was that grain dealers do not get together themselves in the application of discounts. "How can any one grain dealer apply market discounts for off grades, or foreign matter if his competitors accept the farmers' grain 'as is' at the market price?" was asked by several.

Yet the task is not hopeless. It involves local meetings and earnest cooperation between the grain dealers. A few samples of the different grades of grain, kept around the office for illustrating purposes, a few copies of returns showing discounts applied to shipments and the reason, an exhibit of grading rules, and persistent educational work by the grain dealers, ought eventually to train the farmers to accept trade discounts, or else grow top grade grain.

The advent of the combine into soft wheat areas is bringing new troubles to country shippers. Many feel they will have to install driers, because the farmers bring in their wheat too damp, and carrying too great a volume of green weed seeds, cut with the grain.

Indiana Dealers Frolic at Lake Wawasee

Blessed with a bright vacation day and a large, enthusiastic attendance, the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n opened its two-day mid-summer meeting at the Sargent hotel, on the banks of beautiful Lake Wawasee in the north part of Indiana, on June 7.

Morning sessions only were devoted to business meetings. The afternoons were devoted to fun and frolic, to golf, and field events in which the men delegates and their ladies joined heartily to the delight of all. Indianapolis grain dealers who served on com'tes did a splendid job of accumulating prizes, beautiful gifts that heightened competition and made every contestant strive vigorously to win.

Business sessions were held in the ball room of the hotel. Each was well attended.

Monday Morning Session

PRES. C. C. BARNES, Winchester, presided at the opening session and called for crop reports.

F. A. DAHL, Belshaw: Wheat and oats look very good. Corn planting was rushed the last two weeks of May and corn now shows a fine prospect.

CHRIS EGLY, Fort Wayne: Oats are coming out fine and corn is doing well. Wheat is exceptionally good.

OSCAR BARR, Bicknell: Corn planting is progressing rapidly since the rains in southern Indiana. Barley is a bigger crop than ever before. Wheat is earlier than usual. We will take in wheat during late June.

JOHN S. McDONALD, New Albany: If nothing happens wheat will duplicate the big crop of two years ago.

DON JENKINS, Noblesville: Volunteer wheat this year will produce as much as seeded acreage last year.

WALTER MOORE, Covington: Some farmers complain of chinch bugs in their wheat. Crop prospects look too darn good. Something is going to happen.

E. K. SOWASH, Crown Point: Only one farmer in our section reports chinch bugs, but we have quite a sprinkling of rye in the wheat. West of Nappanee 70% of the wheat shows some rye.

SOYBEAN planting prospects showed disappointment among the dealers. Seed beans have not moved as well as expected. This was believed due to preferential planting of corn. Yet on the Ohio side of the state, over 10% increase in the soybean acreage was predicted.

S. W. WILDER, Cedar Rapids, Ia., pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, spoke briefly on national affairs, and paid tribute to the Indiana Ass'n. His address is published elsewhere in this number.

A. E. LIEF, Fort Wayne, delivered an able address on the "New Occupational Disease Law" and made many helpful suggestions for the control of dust, illustrating with large drawings. His address is published elsewhere in this number.

DR. H. E. BARNARD, Dearborn, Mich., director of research for the Farm Chemurgic Council, reviewed new factors affecting agriculture that have been developed by research. A review of his brilliant exposition is published elsewhere in this issue.

O. L. BARR, Bicknell, explained the advantages accruing to the elevator that cleans and treats seed grains for its farm patrons. He advocated that elevators install seed grain cleaning, grading, and treating machines, and extend this service to the farmers as a means of increas-

ing the volume and improving the quality of the grain crops that are received at harvest time.

SEC'Y FRED K. SALE, Indianapolis, mentioned the defrauding itinerant truck situation, and some of their methods of defrauding grain dealers on weights.

Adjourned to Tuesday morning.

Tuesday Morning Session

VICE-PRES. CHRIS G. EGLY, Fort Wayne, presided at the second session.

W. G. HAUG, Winchester, transportation com'te chairman, gave a capable address on transportation, sharply criticising the lack of competitive equality between forms of transportation; and the train limit bill which would increase railroad costs. His address is published elsewhere in this number.

SEC'Y FRED SALE was voted authorization to draw up a resolution protesting the train limit bill.

G. A. PRITCHARD, Fortville, legislative com'te chairman, reviewed 1937 laws affecting grain dealers. Included was the landlord's lien law amendment giving the landlord a chattel mortgage on the crop; House Bill 136, a new law requiring grain dealers to keep complete records of grain or seed purchases and sales, concerned primarily with tracing

itinerant truck trade; Senate Bill 69, Indiana's short train, make-work, bill; a new law reducing truck license taxes to a minimum, with additional assessments according to size and number of tires.

W. R. BECK, Shelbyville, talked on "Selling Remodeled Ideas." In a brilliant exposition he said:

"New ideas occur in people's heads. They aren't really new. Ideas today are additions, the placing of old thoughts together.

"A few years ago business and industry was able to follow time-tested rules for meeting daily problems that arose. Under the present administration, with its high tax schedules, old rules are broken. Business, industry and the agriculturist are following an uncharted course, filled with uncertainties.

"The man who hopes to run a successful business on his own ideas only will soon run short of ideas, unless he makes frequent contact with his fellow dealers. He must seize upon every available idea and turn it into action.

"Experimenting is costly. It looks like plain horse sense to use the successful ideas of successful men. But all new ideas deserve consideration."

From returned questionnaire cards asking information Mr. Beck led a brilliant discussion of current local trade problems. This discussion of local elevator problems, worthy of the attention of every grain dealer, will appear in an early issue.

"Keep your wits open," said Mr. Beck. "observe and act."

K. E. BEESON, Purdue University, Lafayette, explained the principles of hybrid seed corn production, describing in detail the



Mystery Field Day Events at Lake Wawasee. Top: Lemon Tossing Contest for Ladies. Next: Crab Race for Men. Third: Egg Throwing Contest at an Exciting Moment. Bottom: Hidden Kicks for Ladies Before Any of Them Found Their Shoes.

procedure employed in building hybrid seed.

"Improving corn by mass selection from open-pollinated corn is slow because it controls only one parent," said Mr. Beeson.

"Higher quality and higher production interest grain dealers. The interest of the farmer and the interest of the grain dealer on corn improvement are in agreement.

"The average breeder inbreeds corn from five to 10 years to concentrate and fix its characteristics.

"Second generation hybrid seed normally produces 15% less than genuine hybrid seed.

"Any contamination introduced in a breeding program reduces the value of the seed."

Mr. Beeson did not believe individual farmers will eventually make their own seed, because inbred fields, single cross fields, and hybrid seed fields must be isolated and require a great deal of hand work. As the supply of hybrid seed increases and the price comes down farmers will feel less inclined to make their own seed.

Hybrid seed is judged by its pedigree, not its appearance.

"In the Indiana system we number hybrids in the 400, 600 and 800 series. The first is full season in northern Indiana, the second is full season in the central part of the state, the third means full season in southern sections of the state. Maturity depends upon adaptability. Other states do not follow the same system."

Mr. Beeson invited all dealers to attend county hybrid meetings and corn variety demonstrations in the fall, when they can see a comparison of yields between hybrid and open-pollinated strains.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Golf Tournament

The annual golf tournament attracted almost 40 players. Some were experts, some medium, and some dubs, but all were enthusiastic, sticking to their clubs, and gamely trudging around the 18 hole Maxwellton course, in spite of several brief showers that dampened their clothes but not their spirits.

Prizes for the golfers were many and varied so that each stood a fine chance of winning

something. First was taken by Guy Davis, Jr., Lebanon, with a 77, the lowest gross score, which Lew Hill, Indianapolis, in charge of the tournament, classed as "really classy golfing." He received a fine zipper bag.

Second prize, a set of bathroom scales, was taken by S. J. Alexander, Crawfordsville, in a drawing over the three-way tie on an 88 between he, E. K. Sowash, Crown Point, and Howard Mutz, Shelbyville.

Third prize, a Sparklet siphon, was won by John N. Anderson, Buffalo, with an 89. Fourth prize, a set of 10 golf balls, was taken by Harry DeVore, Toledo, with a 92.

Other prizes were distributed in score brackets. All were sets of golf balls. Fifth was taken by P. M. Barnes, Toledo, with a 93; 6th, Jesse Francis, Lafayette, with a 98; 7th, Wallace Reimann, Shelbyville, with a 100; 8th, Harry Garrison, Earl Park, with a 106; 9th, L. E. Vandevier, Indianapolis, with a 112; 10th, the "booby" prize, was taken by Jim Schnell, Indianapolis, with a high gross of 128.

Ladies' Bridge Tournament

Fifteen tables of bridge gathered for the ladies bridge tournament, and excitement ran high when it was learned that a beautiful utility table and a 10 lb. sack of cake flour were table prizes for the high and low score at each table.

Mrs. N. U. Nabor took the first prize, a beautiful set of six decks of Congress playing cards, with a high score of 5,990.

Wawasee Field Events

The attractive display of handsome prizes stimulated vigorous competition in Mystery field events over which Charles Weirick presided at Maxwellton golf course. These ludicrous contests were mirth provoking to a high degree.

Crab Race, wherein the contestants, handicapped with a paper sack pulled over their heads, were required to crawl backward, in a belly-up position, on their hands and feet. John Barr, Bicknell, took first place; Frank Ayres, Pendleton, second; Victor Stucky, Berne, third, and John Witty, Hoagland, was given the "booby" prize doing the most wandering without crossing the finishing line.

One Out Race required male contestants to run and pick up blocks of wood, each trial complicated by removal of one block, so there was always one less block than there were contestants. Al Croxal, New Albany, won first; Guy Cripe, South Whitley, second; Frank McClelland, Indianapolis, third.

Volley Ball Kicking tested the toes of the ladies. Mrs. W. W. Pearson, Reynolds, won; Mary Beck, Shelbyville, took second.

Sack Relay required male contestants to form six man teams, and hop around a goal, feet in a sack in a relay. The winning team was George Pyle, Van Buren; Royal Clapp, Columbia City; Guy Cripe, South Whitley; W. G. Evans, Rochester; Walter Moore, Covington, and C. C. Barnes, Winchester.

Match Box Passing required contestants, in teams of six, to pass a match box cover from nose to nose without using their hands. The winning team was Mrs. O. L. Barr, Bicknell; Mrs. Walter Moore, Covington; Miss Mary Beck, Shelbyville; Walter Moore, Covington; John Barr, Bicknell; and George Pyle, Van Buren.

Kangaroo Balloon Race required ladies to dash for the finish line without losing or breaking a balloon held between the knees. Mrs. W. W. Pearson, Reynolds, won; Mrs. T. H. Beeson, Crawfordsville, took second; Miss Eva True, Indianapolis, third.

Prohibition Race had male contestants lying on their backs, sucking pop out of bottles fitted with nipples. Winner was George Pyle, Van Buren; W. W. Pearson, Reynolds, took second.

Four-Legged Sack Race required three man teams to run around a goal and back to a



Top: Prize Winners in Field Events Gathered Around Prize Distributors. Middle: Exhibit of Prizes for Golf Tournament and Field Events. Bottom: Hardest Workers at the Convention, Charles Weirick, in Charge of Field Events; Mrs. Lew Hill, in Charge of Ladies' Bridge Party; Lew Hill, in Charge of Golf Tournament, and Collector of the Prizes.

finishing line, their inside legs held together in sacks. The winning team included I. H. Katz, Indianapolis, and Guy Cripe, South Whitley and E. W. Manthey, Chicago.

Hidden Kicks started an uproar when ladies removed their shoes, saw them put in paper sacks, and placed some distance away. Each contestant was required to run to the sacks, find her shoes, put them on and return to the starting point. Any sack into which she looked that did not contain one of her shoes, she threw far away. Winners were Mrs. O. L. Barr, Bicknell; Mary Beck, Shelbyville, and Mrs. Royal Clapp, Columbia City.

Centipede Race required teams of six men in a row, hands locked between their legs. The winning team was J. McDonald Croxall, New Albany; John Barr, Bicknell; Ordine Trier, Albion; Royal Clapp, Columbia City; Guy Cripe, South Whitley, and Al Croxall, New Albany.

Lemon Tossing required ladies to toss three lemons into upside down umbrellas. Miss Mary Beck took first.

Stepping Stones had teams of one man and one woman moving slowly toward a finish line, the lady stepping on blocks of wood pushed forward by her companion. First place was taken by Mr. and Mrs. R. D. MacDaniel, Indianapolis; second, by Mrs. T. H. Beeson, and Glenn Straub, Crawfordsville.

Hurdle Race had male contestants, handicapped with paper sacks pulled over their eyes, jumping over strings that had been dropped to the ground. Winner was Gene Floyd, Chicago; second, John Barr, Bicknell; third, Royal Clapp, Columbia City.

Egg Throwing, with two-man teams taking a step away from each other after each toss of the egg, resulted in several busted eggs, and no runners-up. Winning team was Sim Burke, Decatur, and Al Croxall, New Albany.

Ball Game: The annual soft ball game between the Shippers and the Receivers was called during the eighth inning on account of rain. The score stood at 13 to 13 and the Shippers had two men on bases. The Receivers conceded the game, and Captain Wierick of the Receivers presented a beautifully soldered tin cup to Captain Walter Penrod of the Shippers.

Banquet

The annual banquet was held in the dining room of the hotel. Pres. Barnes acted as toastmaster. Speaker of the evening was "America's Knight of Satire," Arthur Briesie.

The glorious collection of prizes were awarded to their winners immediately after the banquet. This lengthy but exciting feature of the Field Day, was followed by dancing in the hotel's ballroom that lasted to past midnight.

Hoosier Convention Notes

REGISTRATION was in charge of A. E. Leif, R. D. MacDaniel, and H. W. Marsh of the Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., which supplied the attractive identification badges pinned to the coat lapel of each delegate.

LAKE WAWASEE, famous Indiana resort, as the meeting place, led to vacationing by Indiana grain dealers. Most of the delegates brought their wives or sweethearts to enjoy the outing.

SOUVENIRS distributed included pencils from Cleveland Grain Co.; notebooks and pencils from Sidney Grain Machinery Co. W. B. Short of the latter had a table outside the convention hall where he carried a supply of the company's literature on grain and seed cleaning and grain elevator machinery.

At Lake Wawasee

Machinery men present included C. W. Gottman of Prater Pulverizer Co., W. B. Short, of Sidney Grain Machinery Co., and W. W. Pearson of L. J. McMillin.

From the state chemist's office at Lafayette came A. S. Carter, P. B. Curtis, and J. Curtin.

Feed men present included E. E. Clore, A. F. Leathers, Ralph W. Wallace, Geo. C. Thomas, L. E. Vandiver, S. W. McMillen, Robert P. O'Brien, D. W. Siebert, Avery Dodge, and H. D. Egly.

Supply men present included L. R. Rumsyre, cordage and twine, I. H. Katz and R. R. Stigler, bags.

From Paris, Ill., came Ralph H. Cassady, and Bob Page.

Fort Wayne sent, in addition to feed representation, Ed Bash, Wm. D. Pitt, and C. G. Egly.

Seed firms were represented by T. H. Beeson, H. D. Burge, Guy Davis, Jr., Gene Floyd, D. S. Foster, Sam Kraus, M. Kraus, C. C. Major, and G. R. Straub, and Clyde J. Brewer (Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co.).

Indianapolis receivers were E. E. Allison, Frank Arn. M. D. Guild; Geo. G. Good (James E. Bennett & Co.); Willard E. Hart (Harris Upham & Co.); W. F. Hagen, Lew Hill, O. P. Larimore, F. M. McClelland, C. H. McEwan, C. Wm. Maibucher, W. D. Springer, Ed K. Sheppard, and Charles S. Weirick.

Fertilizer salesmen were John D. Zigler, M. C. Thomas, J. E. Shearer, Harry Williams, and H. W. Dill.

Buffalo sent James G. McKillen, and John N. Anderson.

Toledo sent Charles R. Keilholtz, "Woody" Woodman, G. R. Forrester, Harry K. De Vore, P. M. Barnes, and H. W. Applegate.

Chicago grain receivers included K. B. Pierce (James E. Bennett & Co.); H. J. Rogers and William Tucker (Lamson Bros. & Co.); and M. L. Vehon, Chicago feed men were George Goedhart, and M. F. Arnold.

Country shippers present (arranged alphabetically by towns) included: Ordine Trier, Albion; H. A. McVey, Atlanta; H. A. Garman, Avilla; Victor Stuckey, Berne; O. L. Barr, and John Barr, Bicknell; A. W. Snyder, Bluffton; L. E. Lake, Colfax; Royal D. Clapp, Columbia City; W. M. Moore, Covington; Howard C. Myers, and Noble R. Shaw, Crawfordsville; E. K. Sowash, Crown Point; Sim Burk, and F. E. Franz, Decatur; Harry E. Garrison, Earl Park; Howard H. Mutz, Edinburg; D. U. Naber, Fairmont; Paul McComas, Fishers; G. A. Pritchard, and Clyde Keys, Fortville; Mike Gooding, Frankton;

Emory Chase, Goldsmith; John F. Witte, Hoagland; Paul Strock, Hudson; H. O. Rice, Huntington; Charles N. Clark Kempton; J. E. Francis, Lafayette; Edward McGill, Lebanon; W. H. Aimen, Le Roy; A. F. Kellee, and Lloyd Kelley, Ligonier; F. A. Dahl, and H. G. Tyler, Lowell; A. O. Thomas, Marion; R. O. Naylor, and W. E. Stock, Modoc; W. P. Murphy, Mohawk; Clyde Wilson, Mount Comfort;

John S. McDonald, John McDonald Croxall, and Al D. Croxall, New Albany; D. B. Jenkins, Noblesville; Clay Syler, North Manchester; Edith O'Donnell, North Webster; Wm. G. Reynolds, Oakland; Frank Ayres, Pendleton; Charles E. Brett, Peru; Harry W. Cripe, Ivan W. Syler, and Tom Syler, Plymouth;

C. C. Wheeler, Reynolds; L. F. Clunper, Joe S. Thrush, and D. W. Shellhower, Rich Valley; W. G. Evans, Rochester; W. R. Beck, R. W. McCammen and W. W. Mears, Shelbyville; J. R. White, Shideler; O. E. Hull, and M. Maver, South Whitley; Everett Dunn, Syracuse; Russell Davis, Tipton; C. M. Urschel, Tippecanoe;

Garth W. Woodward, Toesin; Frank Pyle, and George Pyle, Van Buren; D. H. Jackson, and Ed Stone, Wabash; B. I. Holser, Walkerton; Jessie Mae Helm, Warren; Roy L. Mossburg, Warren; J. M. Hanna, and Max Hanna, Willow Branch; K. R. Applegate, Winamac; C. C. Barnes, and Wm. G. Haug, Winchester.

An Ancient Loan Shark

Promising to repay a loan with "good, unadulterated chaffless seed wheat" away back in 109 B. C., a slave in Egypt made what is now considered the oldest promissory note in existence. It is written on a sheet of papyrus, the hieroglyphics of which have been translated by the eminent Egyptologist, Dr. Nathaniel J. Reich, of Philadelphia, and from his literal translation the following has been interpreted (an artabas being 1.1 bu.):

"I, the peasant-slave Ensnakhomne, belonging to the Zemi cemetery, have borrowed from the woman Nekhutes 22½ artabas of wheat. I promise to repay this loan with 100% interest, making the total due 45 artabas of wheat. Further, I promise to repay this loan with good, unadulterated chaffless seed wheat, measured by the same standard as was used in making me this loan; and I further promise to deliver the said wheat . . . by the last day of the ninth month of the year 9, with no extension of time to be granted."

Effect of Research on Agriculture

BY DR. H. E. BARNARD, Director of Research Farm Chemurgic Council.

Research men think of crops in terms of their uses, as starch, protein, fats, and other factors useful to industry.

Oldest of the industrial uses for grain has been the processing of corn into starch, corn syrups and corn sugars. Protein of corn is now being used for production of rayon and insulation for electric wires.

Experiment stations have been the biggest supporters of farm chemurgic research. This new movement offers tremendous possibilities for expanding the market for farm products. The south has shown great interest in the possibilities for finding new uses for cotton other than textiles, and for the by-products of sugar factories.

Only recently have the farmer, the scientist, and the industrialist realized that they had a development job to do. Farmers are beginning to realize that they are manufacturers.

Proteins have a tremendous importance in industry. Soybeans are an example. While the majority of bean proteins have been fed, industrial demand for both the proteins and the oil are increasing rapidly.

Grain dealers will find their greatest possibilities in the production of industrial alcohol from grains. This alcohol will find its market eventually in the motor fuel trade, where it can be blended with gasoline. The Atchison, Kans., conversion plant of the Chemical Foundation has conducted experiments with many farm crops. When the price of alcohol, constantly going down, crosses the price of gasoline, now going up, this blending will begin. Only a question of time is involved. Blending is sure to come within the next decade.

Our third consecutive chemurgic council was held at Dearborn late last month. Scientists discussed industrial potentialities for farm crops.

Shippers' Certificate of Weight

for use in advising receivers of the amount and grade of grain loaded into a car. Especially adapted for filing claims for Loss of Weight in Transit. Each certificate gives: "Kind of scale used; Station; Car Number and Initials; Shipper's Name;—lbs. equal to—bus. of No. —; Date scales were tested and by whom; car thoroughly examined and found to be in good condition and properly sealed when delivered to the ————R. R. Co.; Seal Record, name and number, sides and ends; marked capacity of car; date; name of the weigher." On back is a form for recording the weight of each draught.

Printed and numbered in duplicate. Originals on Goldenrod Bond; duplicates on tough pink manila in two colors of ink. Well bound with heavy hinged pressboard covers. 75 originals, 75 duplicates and four sheets of carbon paper. Size 4½x 4¾ inches. Weight 11 ozs.

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Grain & Feed Journals
CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Tricky Trucks Top Missouri Dealers Program

The tricks of truckers, and Missouri House Bill 228, close to being made into a law to curb the activities of swindling itinerant merchants, were the leading problems before the annual convention of the Missouri Grain Dealers & Millers Ass'n, held in the Missouri hotel, Jefferson City, Thursday, May 27. Leading legislators, state officials and ass'n representatives who have taken an active part in the effort to obtain the passage of the bill were feted during the convention sessions, and at the banquet.

Thursday Morning Session

PRES. H. H. GREEN, Pattonsburg, presided at the opening session.

REV. WILBUR D. RUGGLES, pastor, Grace Episcopal Church, pronounced the invocation.

HON. JESSE N. OWENS, mayor of Jefferson City, warmly welcomed the delegates.

PRES. GREEN gave his annual address, saying:

Pres. Green's Address

Not everything this association has attempted has been accomplished but, largely through the association's efforts the sales tax will be eliminated on grain and feed when the new sales tax bill becomes a law. This elimination gives the regular grain dealer an equal break on the sales tax problem with the trucker, because most truckers have not paid this tax, and helps our farmer customers who should not have to pay it.

Our big fight of the year has been against the itinerant trucker. House Bill 228 has had the support of fruit dealers, lumbermen, grain men, a large number of merchants in small towns, and it should have the support of every citizen. The future of Main Street depends on this bill, or similar legislation. The country town without an established grain man to make a constant market for the farmer has lost a most valuable asset.

Your association has done everything possible to have this bill passed. The officers and directors appreciate the assistance rendered by the grain men of the state which, of course, includes our friends in the terminal markets. The most influential grain man could do little alone towards getting needed legislation. Organization has been necessary. The bigger and better you make your organization, the more it can accomplish.

SEC'Y A. H. MEINERSHAGEN, Higginsville, reported on ass'n affairs for the last year, and read the ass'n's financial statement. He said:

Sec'y Meinershagen's Report

This is my fourth annual report and the membership has grown to 316 members. We have added 162 new members during the year, an increase due to our field sec'y, Fred Chambers.

No ass'n can live unless it performs a service. As a self-respected dealer you cannot hold back and permit others to do your legislative and other important work for you. You want to do your share, of course. The strength of a trade organization is in exact proportion to the number and influence of its members. Better have no association at all rather than have a weak and dispirited one.

House Bill 228 is very familiar not only to the Grain Ass'n, but the Southwestern Lumber Dealers Ass'n, the Kansas City Hay Dealers Ass'n, Missouri Seedsmen Ass'n, the Fruit & Produce Ass'n, the Coal Ass'n, the Associated Country Merchants of Missouri and the Associated Southwest Country Elevators who are co-operating and asking for the passage of the Bill to regulate the itinerant trucker and place them under jurisdiction of the Sec'y of State.

Missouri Retail Sales Tax: Newly amended, this law increases the tax levy to 2 per cent. Exemptions prevailing in the 1936 law continue in effect as follows:

Consignments, purchases to arrive, and other contracts of grain for resale: Such transactions are exempted from the application of the tax as not being sales at retail.

Sales of grain to millers, feed grinders, etc., for conversion into other products for resale:

These transactions are also exempted from the tax for the reason that the grain is purchased by the buyer for manufacture into and subsequent resale as tangible commercial products.

Through the efforts of this Ass'n, the amended Missouri retail tax law carries the following exemption:

"Sale at retail" *** does not include any transfer of tangible personal property when it is intended that such personal property shall by means of fabrication, compounding, manufacturing or germination become an integral part of other tangible personal property to be sold ultimately at retail, *** or when such tangible personal property is to be consumed in the feeding of livestock or poultry to be sold ultimately in processed form or otherwise at retail."

Freight transportation charges, taxable under the 1936 sales tax law, are exempted in the present amended measure.

Bulletins have been issued to keep our members advised. Most of these pertained to the itinerant truck legislation and I know that the members were urged in nearly every bulletin to use their influence on their Senators and Representatives. The response we received was truly wonderful.

Our **directory**, which was printed December, 1936, contains the best list of elevators and mills that we have gotten out for many years. This, too, was made possible by our field sec'y listing correct names of elevator and mill operators. Your secretary has handled more correspondence this year than ever before.

Drouth stricken areas were benefited by drouth rates. This enabled the railroads to handle grain and feed a great deal of which would have been handled by trucks had not the drouth rates been established. Grain dealers prefer to give business to the railroads when freight rates are on equal basis with truckers.

We have had a number of local meetings which brought neighbor dealers together. Very often local meetings cause competitors to work out their problems to the financial benefit of all.

Your Ass'n has been able to live within its income as you will note by the financial statement.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Receipts

Balance in bank June 18th, 1936.....	\$ 471.17
Membership dues	2,485.00
Advertising and Directories sold.....	1,130.00
Balance paid by Mexico Savings Bank	6.67
	\$4,092.84

Disbursements

Convention Expense of 1936.....	\$ 95.14
Directories & Advertising collected by Secretary	865.56
F. H. Chambers, Campaign for new members	1,225.00
President's Traveling Expense.....	22.26
Secretary's Traveling Expense.....	87.50
Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n dues	100.00
Office Expense (Stenographer).....	362.00
Stamps	125.10
Telegrams	6.28
Printing Directory	231.44
Associated Country Merchants of Mo.	560.00
Stockard & Stockard, Sales tax case....	20.00
Geo. Scott Printing Co., Supplies.....	26.46
S. A. Vermillion, Supplies.....	10.18
Telephone	25.00
Balance in Bank.....	330.92
	\$4,092.84

FRED CHAMBERS, Jefferson City, executive vice-pres. Associated Country Merchants of Missouri, and field sec'y of the grain dealers ass'n, talked on the "Itinerant Merchant," reporting on the events leading up to House Bill 228, effect of the bill on itinerants and the work of ass'n members with legislators. He said:

Field Sec'y F. H. Chambers' Report

One of the great problems confronting the legislature was acknowledged to be the abuses which have grown up because of the construction of our wonderful highway system.

The Roads & Highways Com'ite has been the large com'ite of the House, in fact, too large for effective work, and so it was decided by the House Rules Com'ite to form an entirely new Transportation (other than rails) Com'ite.

Splitting up of the responsibilities of the

Roads & Highways Com'ite gave us a new Chairman of the Transportation Com'ite, a broad minded, veteran legislator, the Honorable Louis J. Drury of Ste. Genevieve County, and to Mr. Drury we owe a great deal.

A lesson which I hope every business man in this state has really learned is that when he teams up and is frank with his legislator he finds the legislator has basic desire to do the right thing by his constituents.

Your performance in securing truck legislation was really great. I am especially proud of you because it has been an axiom with legislative agents that the business man will do nothing to save his own interests.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." No law is better than its enforcement. The chief trouble with all enforcement is that our officers are handicapped by the fact that the average business man, after a law is passed, wants to crawl back in his shell and he refuses to give aid to the officials.

Enforcement of a new law is never popular. Each set of officials, the Highway Patrol, the P. S. C. field men, the sheriff of the county, the constable or the town marshal and even the city police will have to be convinced that the public will approve this enforcement.

For that reason I recommend to this and all other trade ass'ns that you place the Associated Country Merchants upon a permanent basis, that you fix definite objectives for which it shall be the spokesman for Main Street of Missouri, that you finance it sufficiently that its officers may go wherever their presence may be required to stimulate law enforcement, or to send competent men to get every enforcement job done, through the organized public demand and by letting each public official know that he is being watched with reference to this matter by every business man in his district.

House Bill 228 has passed the Senate by a vote of 19 to 10 after taking out the liability and integrity insurance features and now goes back to the House for concurrence in these changes.

We have no hesitation in saying that this piece of legislation will be the foundation upon which the itinerant truck merchant will become responsible for his acts. It will be a misdemeanor for him to operate without a license or to buy and sell outside of his own County or City. He will be required to carry a manifest with each load, which will show enforcement officers where his load originated and to note thereon to whom it is sold and the amount of the sale. That will enable the State Auditor to figure accurately his sales tax without the expense of leaving Jefferson City. He will be bonded to pay that tax and any others he may owe. In case of fraud he may be sued in the county in which the cause of action arises by service upon the Sec'y of State as his appointed agent and if judgment is not cared for in sixty days.

This bill, when finally passed, will be a great step in the solution of the problem of the peddler on wheels from within and without the state.

E. H. HEHMEYER, coal dealer from Hannibal, who played a vigorous part as a business man working for a passage of Missouri's truck bill, boosted for close cooperation between business men, and stronger ass'ns in "Legislative Results, When Business Men Try." He said: "The itinerant truck bill is manifest evidence of legislative results when business men try. Passed the House, passed the Senate, and returned to the House with relatively minor amendments, the bill gives every evidence of being made into law. Business men have been the moving force behind it.

"The cooperation of several legislators with the business men has been important. Building of close unity between different lines of business, swelling support for the measure, has also been an important factor in favorably impressing legislators.

"The itinerant merchant has been a thorn in the side of literally every form of country merchandising, and has broken the markets on many commodities in major cities."

PRES. GREEN appointed the following com'ites:

RESOLUTIONS: W. W. Pollock, Mexico, chairman; Charles Brucks, Glasgow; R. C. Davis, Charleston.

NOMINATIONS: Guy Goode, Centerview, chairman; Marshall Lusk, St. Louis; F. E. Robison, Palmyra.

AUDITING: George Klingenberg, Concordia, chairman; Charles Talbott, Wheeling; A. A. May, Centralia.

Adjourned to 1:15 p. m.

Thursday Afternoon Session

PRES. GREEN presided at the second, and closing session.

D. D. SIEGELMAN, Kansas City, executive sec'y, Associated Southwest Country Elevators, explained action on "House Bill 228."

"The trying problem presented by itinerant truck merchant," said Mr. Siegelman, "really received attention from the grain dealers first. Tho these truckers destroyed a large part of the trade of many classifications of business, the grain dealers were the first to set up an organization to protect themselves."

Mr. Siegelman reviewed action of the legislatures in the eight states in which his ass'n has operated for the protection of the grain dealer (published in the last issue of the Journals). Mr. Siegelman detailed legislative methods, picturing for the delegates the work involved in winning adoption of protective measures.

"We are attempting to build a new legal principle," he explained, "a new legal classification which classifies the itinerant trucker as a merchant, and saddles to him the responsibilities of a merchant."

"Altho it is not everything that we could wish, Missouri's House Bill 228 establishes the new principle, and gives us a foundation on which to build future corrections as need for them develops."

"Getting legislators to adopt a new and untried measure is no 8-hour per day job. It requires 24 hours a day, every day until the job is done. Many emergencies that require quick action arise from time to time. No little part of the present job has been education of legislators to the blighting effect of the itinerants on local businesses."

"When the bill becomes a law two phases will continue to face us. One is that we must see that the law is enforced. The other is that two years from now we must again return to Jefferson City to fight for amendments to the bill."

"You business men should make it your duty to become acquainted with your legislators, and to see that they are informed on your problems."

National Legislation

RAY B. BOWDEN, St. Louis, executive vice-pres., Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, felt that national legislation, like state and local measures, are the business of the business men.

"The worst mistake we make when dealing with national legislators," said he, "is our tendency to under-rate the intelligence of the men in Washington. National legislators have a much more complete theoretical knowledge of markets, supply and demand, than many of our leading grain dealers. The legislators have everything except practical experience."

"The greatest social change in the history of this country occurred at the turn of this century, when machinery began to move in upon us much more rapidly than the people were able to absorb the change. In that change we switched from an agricultural to an urban population. Only one person in four is actually engaged in agriculture today."

"This social change is influencing our national legislators. With no new fields to conquer, no new resources to develop, business must be split between more hands instead of continuing to expand. This leads to destructive competition between business men, which, left unbridled, will destroy business. Consequently they feel that business men must either discipline themselves, or be disciplined, if they are to be saved from themselves."

"Do you know that a crop insurance plan is almost written into the statute books, and that this plan, with two other bills, is the ever-normal granary?"

"Do you know that ready to be sprung in Congress is a new NRA to regulate hours and wages?"

"Do you know that a new theory is coming to the front in legislative circles to the effect that all warehousing should be under national regulation, since the contents of warehouses are supposedly in interstate commerce?"

"These national questions are problems of yours. In dealing with them your ass'n is your employe, hired for the protection of your business."

Corn Borer-Hoppers

CHARLES DAWSON, of the Missouri Department of Agriculture, was worried about the corn borer. "During the drouth period," he said, "Missouri has imported corn in the ear long distances."

"Missouri has quarantine against the importation of ear corn from areas infested with the European corn borer, including Indiana, Ohio and Michigan. It becomes a part of the duty of every grain dealer to help us enforce this quarantine. Should the corn borer gain a foothold in Missouri it would not only destroy portions of our crop annually, and cost tremendous sums in control measures, but it would limit the market for Missouri corn. Uninfested states around us would immediately effect a quarantine against Missouri ear corn."

PROF. LEONARD HASEMAN, entomologist from the University of Missouri, talked about "Grasshoppers."

"Since 1880," he reminded delegates, "Missouri has been relatively free from grasshopper plagues. But the drouth conditions of the last three years raised the problem anew. Last year Missouri became heavily infested and a grasshopper baiting campaign became necessary in the west two-thirds of the state. When natural foods are scarce grasshoppers are highly destructive to corn, soybeans, alfalfa and other grain and forage crops."

"Bait is already being moved into severely infested areas where it will be most needed. Had we been able to move bait early last year we could doubtless have saved the crops from more than 1,000,000 acres that were almost totally destroyed."

Prof. Haseman described grasshopper baits and the manner of application. Important as a part of control measures is placing of the bait at the proper time for maximum effect, he said.

"About three weeks ago we suddenly awoke to a new crop threat, an outbreak of army worms in the southern and central parts of the state, working first in the barley, then turning to wheat, oats and alfalfa. Hessian fly has also started, but infestation is not general. The same bait that is used for grasshoppers is effective against these destructive insects."

Seed Service

HON. JEWELL MAYES, Commissioner of Agriculture for Missouri, felt that the grain dealers play a big part in the crops raised and the acre yields of Missouri farmers.

"Every trucker," felt the Commissioner, "should be required to carry a manifest fully describing the contents of his truck."

"Those of you who inform us when you find a trucker selling illegally labeled seeds in your communities, help to protect your farmers and your own businesses. Those of you who supply your farmers with dependable seeds from reliable sources, perform a service to your communities. For this cooperation I appeal to you as your servant."

W. E. MEEK, Alton, Ill., could not understand why a soft wheat miller would eat bread made from hard wheat flour. While the milling business ebbs and flows with the rise and fall in supply and demand, demand, he felt, could be aided thru vigorous advertising. "My old friend, M. D. King, a miller at Pittsfield, Ill., used to say," explained Mr. Meek, "that the secret of his success was:

Early to bed,
Early to rise,
Work like hell,
And advertise!"

WALTER C. BERGER, Des Moines, de

scribed the method of feed financing being pioneered by the Iowa Independent Feed Dealers Ass'n, thru its Feed Dealers Finance Corp. The organization discounts feeders' notes for feed purchases, thus increasing the possible volume of feed sales, and has already been a marked influence in encouraging country bankers to look upon feed loans with a more kindly eye.

CHAIRMAN KLINGENBERG read the favorable report of the auditing com'te, which was approved and accepted.

CHAIRMAN POLLOCK read the resolutions, all of which were unanimously adopted as follows:

Resolutions Adopted

Truck Business

WHEREAS it has been called to our attention that some large terminal mills are soliciting business from truckers and private individuals of truck loads of grain, intimating that they will pay the carlot price for such loads of grain, and

WHEREAS this is a further stimulant to the private truck business and a detriment to the regular established grain dealer, be it

RESOLVED that we disapprove any such solicitation of business unless such is made from a regular dealer operating as such.

Mill Organization

WHEREAS, that since the milling interests are already considered in our organization, and

WHEREAS, it is at this time proposed to consolidate the milling interests of the State of Missouri in some new organization,

RESOLVED, that the President of this Association appoint a committee to solicit the cooperation of said millers of Missouri who are not already members of our Association.

Associated Country Merchants

RESOLVED, that our organization favor a continuance of the associations forming the Associated Country Merchants of Missouri, and that the President appoint a committee of three to confer with each of the other trade associations comprising the above to cooperate to further the continuance of said organization.

Limiting Freight Train Lengths

WHEREAS, it has come to the attention of this Association that certain train service legislation proposes to prohibit operation in interstate commerce of trains having more than seventy cars. The measure is known as United States Senate Bill 69 and is advocated under the guise of safety regulation but the real purpose for limitation of trains is to make more work.

WHEREAS, the Senate Committee on Interstate & Foreign Commerce voted out this Bill without a public hearing, with the recommendation that it be passed; and

WHEREAS, the shipper of grain and other commodities will be burdened with an additional annual freight charge estimated at \$180,000,000, this would mean that shippers of all products will be forced to pay an estimated 10 per cent higher freight rates or it will mean bankruptcy and ultimate Government ownership for many of the rail lines.

WHEREAS, such tremendous increase in railroad rates would divert more business to the truck-peddlers by giving them a greater unfair advantage over legitimate dealers.

RESOLVED, that this Association in annual convention assembled, vigorously oppose the passage of such radical legislation and that a copy of this Resolution be sent to Senators Clark and Truman, demanding that they exert every influence to defeat this measure and have it referred back to the Committee on Interstate & Foreign Commerce in the Senate, for full and complete hearing.

CHAIRMAN GOODE offered the report of the nominations com'te, and all serving officers were unanimously re-elected. They are: Henry H. Green, Pattonsburg, pres.; F. W. Lipscomb, Springfield, vice-pres.; A. H. Meiner-shagen, Higginsville, sec'y-treas. Directors: R. C. Davis, Charleston, Art Mann, Clinton; W. W. Pollock, Mexico; Charles Brucks, Glasgow; F. E. Robison, Palmyra; George Klingenberg, Concordia; Joe Dulle, Jefferson City; Carl Bolte, Slater; Guy Goode, Centerville.

PRES. GREEN appointed as a com'te to attend the millers convention at Bagnell Dam, described in the resolutions: W. W. Pollock, Carl Bolte, and Joe Dulle.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Ladies' Entertainment

About 25 ladies attended the convention and were entertained during the afternoon with an

auto sight seeing tour of Jefferson City, its environs, and scenery, thru courtesy of the Jefferson City Chamber of Commerce.

The tour included the state capitol building, with its famous murals describing the life history of Missouri.

Banquet

A splendid fried chicken banquet was set before the delegates in the banquet hall of the hotel at 6:45 o'clock Thursday evening, and thoroly enjoyed by more than 200 guests, while Leroy Hackmann's orchestra set up a background of music.

R. B. BOWDEN was the entertaining toastmaster, introducing leading state officials, senators and representatives who had been invited to the banquet, ass'n officials, and the speaker of the evening, the Hon. Dwight H. Brown, sec'y of state.

A radio operator for KWOS, the department of agriculture's station, sat at the speakers' table with his eye glued to a timing watch while the good sec'y of state brought to the delegates a picture of "Only one thing is certain—and that is the certainty of change."

The sec'y of state's flowing address, brought to a brilliant close by an unseen signal from the radio operator, was followed with brief appearances before the "mike" by Pres. Green, Sec'y Meinershagen, J. J. Kraettli for the Kansas City Board of Trade, Pres. Pete Knowlton for the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, and Dave Siegelman for the Associated South-west Country Elevators, bringing "Greetings!" from their organizations, and "the best of good wishes to the unseen audience of the air."

Each was vigorously applauded by the delegates as signaled by the radio operator, who alternately placed and removed an ear phone, and twirled a knob on a little black box to make a tiny red light glow bright and dim. The audience applauded vigorously, whistled, stamped its feet, and howled, too, for the Schnitzel Bankers, Fritz, Otto, and Wick, who delivered a humorous skit on the itinerant truck merchant, and made the radio operator twirl the knob on the little black box very quickly.

In Attendance

REGISTRATION of delegates was in charge of W. E. Meek, W. H. Raith, C. D. Tompkins, and R. E. Hoefort, of the Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., which supplied the identification badges pinned to the coat lapel of each delegate.

OUT-OF-STATE representatives were S. A. Holder and H. J. Holder, Indianapolis; W. E. Berger, Des Moines; and J. A. Freemon, (James E. Bennett & Co.) Chicago.

ONLY MACHINERY man present was J. Hagan, Osage City.

OMAHA sent Fred Diffenbaugh.

ST. JOSEPH was represented by H. L. Dannen, and Frank M. Ward.

ST. LOUIS sent J. M. Adam and Robert Adam (Anheuser-Busch, Inc.); J. O. Ballard, F. A. Barkley, H. L. Boudreau, R. B. Bowden, Bert Collins, Arthur Davis, R. R. DeArmond, G. F. Dowling, J. M. Fuller, C. L. Hasted, Mr. Hoffman; Geo. Kelly, and F. J. Sommers, (Teasdale Commission Co.); Arthur Kilz, W. J. Krings, P. C. Knowlton, A. W. Lipsey, Paul F. Lynch, Marshall Lusk, Mansfield Marshall, Thos. K. Martin, A. W. Moenkhaus, C. A. Morton, Wm. Niergarth, Samuel Aderton, Julius Schuermann, T. Maurice Scott, Gilbert Shuka, E. C. Seele, P. H. Smith, M. W. Spieker, and C. A. Wilson.

KANSAS CITY sent: Cort Addison, J. B. Calvert, L. W. Carstens; H. Christopher, (B. C. Christopher & Co.); W. D. Farmer (Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc.); Frank Farnam, Clifford Fears, Baron J. Geisel, C. A. Gray, Bill Grogan, P. G. Hale, W. M. Huff, C. T. Irons, C. A. Jackson, R. A. Kelly, J. J. Kraettli, John Lake, L. A. Laybourn, L. G. Liebert, W. W. Marshall, Jack Martin, S. C. Masters, C. O. Pollock, Fletcher Riggs, W. E. Root, E. R. Stripp, E. H. Sullivan, F. L. Swenson, Jim Vaughn, and Jay H. Wooldridge.

Country shippers, millers, and representatives from interior points were: A. B. Harriman and Briggs Harriman, Adrian; M. D. Grider, Appleton City; M. N. Goers, Bland; F. J. Meyer, Bonnets Mill; J. R. Clinkscales and Tom Devine, Booneville; Henry Fount, Bowling Green; E. L. Midiff, Brookfield; Guy Hall and R. V. Barstow, Brunswick; Rex Hedrick, Buckner;

Geo. Gilliland, Carrollton; A. A. May, Centralia; Guy Goode, Centerview; R. C. Davis, Charleston; B. A. Ficke, Chilhowee; Frank C. Wine, Clarence; George M. Davis, Clark; N. J. Williams, Clarksville; A. J. Mann, Clinton; J. L. Lyons, Columbia; T. H. Henning, and George A. Klingenberg, Concordia; R. C. Frerking, Corder; H. F. Newman, Farley;

Charles Brucks and Mr. Johanning, Glasgow; Wilford Acker, Greenridge; A. H. Meinershagen, Higginsville; O. H. Houchen, Houstonia; J. O. Kinchloe, Hughesville; Ray Sutliff and Ray Sutliff, Jr., Huntsville; Frank Wallace, Independence; C. A. Wilder, Laddonia; J. C. Pribe and F. M. Sheppard, Louisiana; Martin Abrahams, Marshall; H. A. Kister and S. W. Wulff, Marthasville; R. W. Taylor, Martinsburg; W. W. Pollock, R. W. Weeks and J. R. Harper, Mexico; L. H. Mooney, L. C. Noels and Wm. W.

Sheppard, Moberley; J. D. Marlow and J. T. McCullough, Montgomery City;

C. H. Heiman, Mt. Rose; John W. Harris, Olie Harris and William Harris, New Franklin; H. W. Winkler, Osage City; Tom Shockley, Owensville; F. E. Robinson, Palmyra; H. H. and Donald Green, Pattonburg; H. F. Kienberger, Richhill; Charles Nolen, Rockville; R. L. Webster, Salisbury; Tom Sullivan, Sedalia; John Bishop, Shackelford; E. V. Wolfe, Smithville; F. W. Lipscomb, Springfield; H. L. Bauer, Stover; C. M. Ferguson and Al Finley, Tipton; Homer Browning, Trenton; C. B. Wright, Tusculumbia; L. L. Barber, Versailles; C. B. Talbott and H. L. Butterfield, Wheeling; W. M. Acker, Windsor; H. E. Wooldridge, Wooldridge; Chester Hill, Youngstown.

Ladies present included Mesdames W. M. and Wilford Acker, J. M. Adam, J. O. Ballard; H. L. Dannen, Guy Goode, Henry Green, D. H. Houchen, Arthur Kilz, G. A. Klingenberg, and A. H. Meinershagen. Misses present included Marguerite Huenefeld and Helen Klingenberg.

The index of all prices paid by farmers in May was unchanged from the April figure of 134 per cent of pre-war. The ratio of prices received to prices paid was reported at 96 per cent of pre-war in mid-May, compared with 97 on April 15, and with 85 on May 15, 1936, as reported by the Dept. of Agriculture.

What constitutes a trade area is a troublesome question on which grain dealers have varying opinions. While some contend it is half way to the next grain buyer in any direction, others wish to consider volume of grain available, fertility of land, and elevator capacities, and many set the entire question aside with the simple conviction that "there is no such thing."

Electrical Moisture Meter Investigations

W. F. Geddes, chemist in charge of the Dominion Grain Research Laboratory at Winnipeg, Man., in his 10th annual report just issued, says:

In the last annual report, reference was made to a study of the suitability of the Tag-Heppensall moisture meter for routine use in grain inspection. The statistical analyses of the large volume of data have been completed and a full report is in course of preparation.

The general results of this study lead to serious doubt as to whether electrical methods of moisture testing can satisfactorily replace the Brown-Duvel method in routine grading. It has been found that the conversion chart computed for hard red spring wheat passing thru the Winnipeg and Fort William Inspection Offices is not applicable to wheat inspected at Edmonton and Vancouver. This indicates that the relation between electrical resistance and moisture content varies with the district in which the grain is produced.

In routine practice it would be impossible to know which conversion chart should be applied in testing the wheat from any particular shipping point. Moreover, if such differences are found within any particular year, it is fully anticipated that new conversion charts would have to be prepared each year, thus necessitating a large volume of laboratory work before the instrument could be employed. In addition, it has been found that the conversion charts for "normal" wheat are not applicable to newly threshed grain, particularly if it has been weathered, nor to artificially dried grain. If the present indications are fully confirmed by further studies, the utility of such meters would appear to be extremely limited.

The laboratory has co-operated with the Universal Meters Limited and the Scientific Equipment Laboratory, both of Regina, by supplying extra sub-samples of grain prepared in connection with the field testing of the Tag-Heppensall moisture meter. By testing these samples with their respective meters and comparing the results with the analytical data submitted by the laboratory, these companies were enabled to secure preliminary information on the performance of their instrument.



Front row, l. to r.: Pres. H. H. Green, Pattonburg; Vice-Pres. F. W. Lipscomb, Springfield; Sec'y A. H. Meinershagen, Higginsville; Field Sec'y Fred Chambers, Jefferson City.

Rear row, l. to r.: Directors Guy Goode, Centerview; Joe Dulle, Jefferson City; W. W. Pollock, Mexico; George Klingenberg, Concordia; Art Mann, Clinton; R. C. Davis, Charleston; F. E. Robison, Palmyra.

Books Received

GRAIN MARKETING is a 16-page pamphlet covering the growing, harvesting and marketing of grains and the share of the Omaha Grain Exchange in the distribution, well illustrated, by Harry R. Clark, Chief Grain Inspector, Grain Exchange, Omaha, Neb.

AUSTRALIA is the title of a pamphlet containing excerpts from the report of the Australian Wheat Commission appointed in 1934 by Governor General Sir Isaac A. Isaacs, and translated into Spanish as Publication No. 4, 48 pages, by the Comision Nacional de Granos y Elevadores, Buenos Aires.

CHICAGO GRAIN ELEVATOR SYSTEM. The quarterly journal of the Agricultural History Society for January contained a monograph by Guy A. Lee of the Brookings Institution on "The Historical Significance of the Chicago Grain Elevator System" that has been reprinted in pamphlet form. Without burdening the reader with statistics the author draws a correct picture of the changing conditions accompanying the development of the world's greatest grain market.

KANSAS DIRECTORY of regular grain, feed, seed dealers and millers for 1937 lists the grain shippers alphabetically by towns with name of manager and railroad outlet; location and capacity of flour mills, and names of companies operating at more than one station. Arbitration rules, trade rules and constitution and by laws of the state ass'n are given in a well printed volume of 126 pages, paper, by J. F. Moyer, sec'y Kansas Grain, Feed and Seed Dealers Ass'n, Dodge City, Kan.; price, \$2.

FROM WHEAT TO FLOUR traces the history of wheat from its first cultivation in Mesopotamia, describes ancient and modern methods of planting and harvesting the crop, storage and transportation of the grain and its conversion into flour. Non-technical and profusely illustrated, this brochure by Josephine Brandenburg Beardsley gives the reader an informative picture of the steps resulting in the delicious loaf of bread. Cloth, 39 pages, the Wheat Flour Institute, Chicago, Ill.

DOMINION GRAIN RESEARCH LABORATORY, 10th Annual Report, gives results obtained by the industrious laboratory in studies of protein content, milling and baking qualities of wheat and durum wheat, and effects of storage, quality of garnet wheat, studies of oil seeds and the feeding value of corn grown in Manitoba, South Africa and Argentina. Issued by Hon. W. D. Euler, minister of trade and commerce, for the Board of Grain Commissioners of Canada. By W. F. Geddes, chemist in charge; paper, 95 pages.

CANADIAN TRADE INDEX, 1937 edition, includes an alphabetical and classified directory of over 9,000 Canadian manufacturers, an Export Section giving details of Government Services, Export Procedure, Selling Costs and Financing, and an Export Produce Section containing a list of Canadian exporters of agricultural products. It is of particular value for firms desiring to market their produce in Canada and to importers who wish to locate Canadian sources of supply for agricultural produce, raw materials and manufactured goods. Published by the Canadian Manufacturers Ass'n, Inc., Toronto, Ont. Price, \$6.

THE INTERNATIONAL GRAIN TRADE is the most up-to-date of all publications dealing with the merchandising of grain. The chapters cover "Modern Market Units," "Description of Grain and its Quality," "Terms of Sale," "Forms of Contract," "Corn Trade Ass'ns," "Clearing Houses," "The Flour Trade," "The Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange," "Shipping and Freights," "Marine Insurance," "Statistical and News Services," "Weather and Crops," "Working and Warehousing of Grain," "Price Forecasting," "Grain Futures Markets," "Hedging," "The Science of Speculation," "Puts and Calls." Insets reproduce the Liverpool Futures Contract, London Contract No. 28 "tale quale," and London Contract No. 38 "rye terms." In the text is incorporated a mass of detail inseparable from the handling of grain, but so well written the reader easily follows the thought. By A. A. Hooker. Cloth, 143 pages; the Pitman Publishing Corporation, 2 West 45th Street, New York; price, \$2.50.

ILLINOIS Annual Directory of Grain Dealers for 1937 lists all country shippers by town, county and railroad, and receivers who are members of the Ass'n, giving also the constitution and by-laws of the Ass'n, and the trade rules of the National Ass'n. Issued by the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, W. E. Culbertson, sec'y, Delavan, Ill. Paper, 144 pages, \$3.

DISTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURERS' SALES is a statistical volume that shows a moderate decline in the proportion of manufactured goods distributed thru wholesalers and jobbers, since 1929, and an increase in the proportion distributed thru directly owned wholesale branches. Cost data is given on distribution. Represented in all industry groups are 134,392 manufacturers. Published by the Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C.

Weak International Wheat Market

Altho speculators were able to support the market while American winter wheat was maturing, now that the wheat is being cut and yields are heavy with the possibility of a bumper crop for 1937 unless rust cuts the spring wheat yields, longs will be forced to liquidate or take the farmers' hedges. Altho the United States visible supply is at a record low, millers and bakers will buy only sufficient for immediate requirements while the market is declining.

There are no bids from Europe for this American new wheat and shippers continue to ask for 6½c over Chicago September fob the gulf which works out at 23½c over Chicago September cif Europe namely \$1.29½ cif last half August shipment. This is dearer than Indian wheat and Canadian wheat cif England due to the six cent preference tariff. Australian wheat is also cheaper cif England but this American wheat at \$1.29½ cif the continent is on a competitive basis with both Australian and Canadian sorts.—*Broomhall.*

Elevator Superintendents' Ass'n has just been admitted to membership as an affiliate of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, and First Vice-President O. F. Bast, of Minneapolis, and Executive Vice-President Ray Bowden, of St. Louis, will address the Society's convention next week at Ft. William, Ont.

Heavy Duty Diesel for Small Power Users

A new Diesel engine has been developed to meet the demand of small power users for a heavy-duty, continuous-service stationary engine. It is available in two- and three-cylinder combinations with ratings of 60 and 90 horsepower at 450 r.p.m., and can be furnished for direct-connected, belt or electric generator drive.

With an 8¾-in. bore and 10½-in. stroke, this Diesel embodies all of the proven features that have led to the daily use of several hundred thousand horsepower of the larger Diesel engines. It is small enough to be installed where space and head room are limited, and it is applicable for any power requirement within its horsepower ratings.

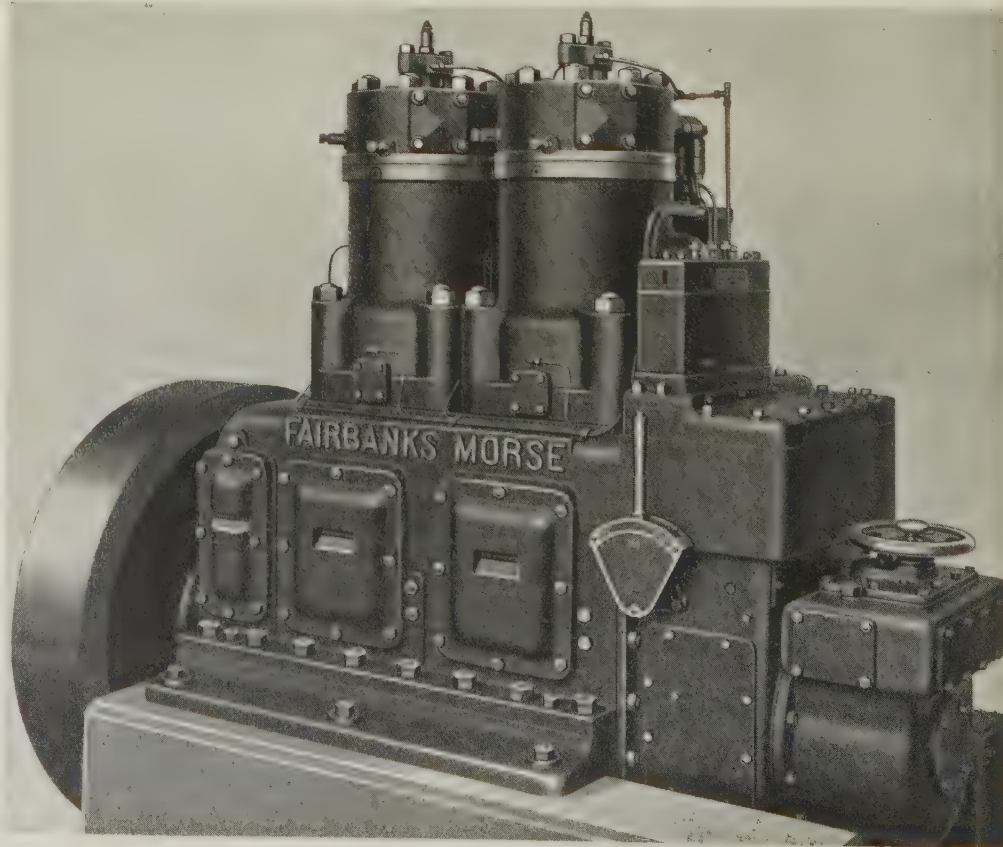
This new model Diesel is characterized by extreme simplicity of design and operation. Two important principles, direct airless injection of fuel and two-cycle design with crank-case scavenging, result in use of an absolute minimum of moving parts. This, along with a medium-low speed, of course means greater reliability and lower maintenance cost.

The power impulse on each downward stroke assures a uniform output without need for an abnormally large flywheel. Cylinder heads are simplified by the elimination of air inlet and exhaust valves with their attendant operating mechanism. All working parts are enclosed, yet are readily accessible for inspection and maintenance.

The engines are conservatively rated as to capacity, piston speed and bearing pressures, and will operate continuously at rated capacity with no danger of overheating or of strain to any part.

Further details regarding this new F-M Model 42-E Diesel will be found in a bulletin now available upon request from Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

France has authorized exportation of 925,000 tons of foreign wheat from the national security stock. Another decree, made public June 7, authorizes co-operatives to export wheat if equivalent amounts are imported from Jugoslavia.



New Diesel Engine for Small Power Users

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Pine Bluff, Ark.—The Riley Feed Mfg. Co.'s mill was damaged by fire May 25; loss, about \$70,000; insurance was carried.

CALIFORNIA

Williams, Cal.—An alfalfa mill will be erected here by the Kuster Milling Co., it is reported.

Galt, Cal.—Bottomore Bros. are building a grain elevator having a capacity of 50,000 sacks of wheat, to be completed about the middle of June.

Sacramento, Cal.—It is reported that the maximum 8% fiber standard for rolled or ground barley is to be stricken from the final regulations of the new feed law. Samples of the current crop barley, wheat and oats tested for dockage, bushel weight, protein and fiber will establish "sound" grain and determine a maximum fiber limit for 1937 crops.

Sacramento, Cal.—The 3% truck tax acts (SB 773 and SB 953) both passed the senate on May 27 and passed to enrollment and to the governor for signature. Both carry the following amendments: "The term 'operator' shall include all persons engaging in the transportation of persons or property for hire or compensation by or upon motor vehicles upon any public highway in this state either directly or indirectly, but shall not mean nor include the following: (1) Any person transporting his own property in his own motor vehicle, provided, however, that any such person making a specific charge for such transportation shall be deemed to be an operator hereunder." The two bag bills (AB 2798 and SB 1084) passed the legislature and went to the governor for signature. Both make it compulsory to purchase original unprocessed grain containers, on a gross weight basis. The first mentioned (known as the Walker Bill) is a separate act covering grain exclusively; the other (the McCormack Act) amends the present bag law and includes fruit, wool and peas in addition to grain.

COLORADO

Bethune, Colo.—The Robinson Elvtr. Co. recently sustained wind damage to its elevators at this point and at Stratton, Colo.

Holyoke, Colo.—We are installing a Winter Worm Drive with fully-enclosed 10-h. p. motor to take the place of a belt drive and a slip ring motor. The W. H. Cramer Const. Co. is doing the work.—Holyoke Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., L. L. Yowell, mgr.

ILLINOIS

Jones Switch (Mattoon p. o.), Ill.—The 30,000-bu. elevator of the Big Four Elvtr. Co. is being remodeled.

Hooppole, Ill.—The Hooppole Grain & Lbr. Co. has added a new two-car garage to its plant.—G. H. R.

Clayton, Ill.—Mr. Nelson is thinking of installing a truck lift in his plant.—Augusta (Ill.) Farmers Co-op. Co.

Kasbeer, Ill.—Kasbeer Farmers Elvtr. Co. has added a new heavy duty Soweigh Motor Truck Scale to its equipment.

Momence, Ill.—Smith & Hobart recently installed a new heavy duty Soweigh Motor Truck Scale at their elevator.

McLean, Ill.—The Funks Grove Grain Co. has given the contract for repainting its elevator to the Eikenberry Const. Co.

Danvers, Ill.—We are putting up a new office building, 24x32 feet, basement with furnace. It is a frame building.—Danvers Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Savoy, Ill.—The Savoy Grain & Coal Co., W. E. Munson, manager, has installed an automatic limestone unloader.

Hebron, Ill.—John Nichols has installed the large special cleaner complete with elevators recently purchased from the Sidney Grain Mchy. Co.

Quincy, Ill.—The Pape & Loos Milling Co. is installing in its grain handling plant a new Western Sheller, cleaner, truck lift and man-lift.

Buckley, Ill.—The elevator office of the Buckley Farmers Grain Co. was slightly damaged by fire originating from sparks on the roof recently.

Lexington, Ill.—The Kemp Grain Co., operating the north elevator and lumber yard, has enlarged its office, adding a display room.—G. H. R.

Greenview, Ill.—A new leg belt has been installed at the elevator of the Greenview Milling & Grain Co. The company is considering building a new plant in the fall.

La Fayette, Ill.—Thomas Hoadley, 83 years of age, who was prominent in the grain and lumber business here for 40 years, died at his home May 16 after an illness of five weeks.

Putnam, Ill.—The 10,000-bu. Hagie elevator has been purchased by the Terminal Grain Co. The elevator will be repaired and put in top running condition in time for the oats crop.

Lacon, Ill.—The Terminal Grain Co. has had new grates installed in its elevator driveway, the driveway widened and lengthened and other repair work done by the Eikenberry Const. Co.

Covel, Ill.—A. Powers, formerly manager at Murrayville, Ill., has replaced C. B. Kornmeyer as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator. Mr. Powers has moved his family here.—G. H. R.

Alexander, Ill.—C. R. Lewis & Co.'s elevator, which has been leased to C. E. Cox & Son, has been purchased by Wayne Kinnett, who will operate it in the future in connection with his east elevator here.

Dailey (Penfield p. o.), Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has just completed installation of a new 15-ton Soweigh Scale, 9x22-foot platform, also has painted the elevator. Albert Olson is manager of the elevator.

Mount Olive, Ill.—The Mount Olive Milling Co. is rebuilding its driveway, putting in concrete retained approaches and a new floor. A traveling, overhead truck lift will be installed to reach all pits.

Sheridan, Ill.—Final settlement to the stockholders of the Farmers Co-op. Co. by the payment to each of \$13.74 on the original \$100 shares has been made. The Wallace Grain Co. bought the plant some time ago.

Blair (Reddick p. o.), Ill.—Math Mathisen, 71 years of age, manager of an elevator here for 35 years until his retirement a few years ago, died May 9 at his home at this place, following a stroke suffered two weeks previously.

Tazewell (not a p. o.), Ill.—An electric power line is being run to Tazewell. As soon as it is in, the Peine Grain Co. (mail Minier) will change its power at the local elevator from gasoline to electric, and install motors.

Prophetstown, Ill.—The office of the Rock River Grain & Lbr. Co., seriously damaged by fire last February, has been completely refinished inside. A display room has been added in front and a new heating unit installed. Office is most modern.—G. H. R.

Ashland, Ill.—The Ashland Farmers Elvtr. Co., F. Clark Wallbaum, manager, expects to install a new, modern hammer mill and feed mixer. At the company's recent annual stockholders meeting, the auditor's report showed the net profit to be one of the largest in the history of the company. The stockholders were given a 7% dividend.

Auburn, Ill.—We are installing a 15-ton, 22-foot, Fairbanks Truck Scale. We have lost enough on Missouri truckers with trailers to have paid for one before now. We are wrecking the old Bronough Elvtr., also painting our elevator and sheds.—W. E. Shutt Grain Co.

McCarty (Waverly p. o.), Ill.—Cox & Son have leased the Farmers Elvtr. here, which is being put in shape for the harvest, and will also operate the Farmers Grain Co.'s house at Orleans and the elevator at Strawn's Crossing (Jacksonville p. o.), which they operated last year.

Green Valley, Ill.—J. R. Barker, owner and manager of the Barker Grain & Coal Co., located here, has sold his elevator properties and has retired to his ranch in California. This elevator, at one time leased and managed by the Farmers Grain & Coal Co., is now being dismantled.

Urbana, Ill.—A grain grading and marketing school will be held here on June 10 and 11, in the New Agriculture Bldg. of the University of Illinois, the College of Agriculture of the University and the educational com'te of the U. S. Grain Standards Administration co-operating. No fee will be charged.

Hamel (Worden p. o.), Ill.—The Hamel Co-op. Grain Co. has purchased the old Hamel Dairy Ass'n. building and is changing it into a one-story 28x40-foot warehouse for feeds, hay and other products handled at retail. The building has a concrete floor at truck-bed height. Construction is frame.

Prophetstown, Ill.—The new office building of Frary & Frary, grain and lumber merchants, has been completed and is now occupied. Building is 28x20x9 glazed tile, with peaked composition shingle roof. A new 10-ton Howe Scale has been installed. Building is one large room and heated by a floor furnace.—G. H. R.

Symerton, Ill.—The north elevator, owned by H. J. Flesner, of Rantoul, Ill., and leased to the Symerton Grain & Lbr. Co., has received a new coat of red paint. All sheeting has been re-nailed and new placed where needed. All of the buildings of the south elevator, owned by the Symerton Grain & Lbr. Co., will be painted also, all the painting being a spray job.—G. H. R.

Princeton, Ill.—Bartlett Frazier Co. and Faroll Bros. were hosts to about 50 grain dealers of this county, on the evening of May 25, at the Congregational Church parlors here. Following the supper, several interesting talks were given, one of which was by Mr. Mansfield, of the Chicago Board of Trade, on "Changes in the Grain Business." Several out-of-town guests were present.

Champaign, Ill.—Harry R. Sawyer, vice-president and traveling representative for J. H. Dole & Co., has been seriously ill at his home here for two months. He was afflicted with an unusual malady. He had shingles in the head and for a time it was feared he would lose his right eye, but he is improving now and hopes soon to be able to visit his many friends in the grain trade.—R.

Le Roy, Ill.—W. A. Webb, who operates one elevator on the I. C. and one on the N. Y. C., is building a new office, the old office with the ground having been sold. The new office will be 28x18x10 feet, with awning over scale 24x12x10 feet, one story frame, composition roof, concrete foundation, platform 9x24 feet, 20-ton Howe Scale. Building will be covered with composition slate shingles.—G. H. R.

Rooks Creek (Pontiac p. o.), Ill.—John Hines, manager of the Rooks Creek Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator, has bot the Mund & Johnson elevators at Pontiac and Cayuga. The elevators are being continued under the Mund & Johnson name and management until the first of the year. The Rooks Creek elevator is being improved by enlarging the driveway, installing a new truck lift and other needed machinery.

Laura, Ill.—A 5,000-bu. corn crib and a 5,000-bu. small grain storage plant are being built from the material in an old 15,000-bu. elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., which has been taken down. D. N. Kuntz is manager.

Lexington, Ill.—The A. P. Schantz Co., operator of the south elevator and lumber yard here, has enlarged its office building, added 6x33 feet north and 4x24 feet east. Interior has all been refinished. Plans are for a new 15-ton scale, with 24x8-foot platform.—G. H. R.

Hartsburg, Ill.—The Hartsburg Grain, Coal & Lbr. Co.'s new 33,000-bu. cribbed, iron-clad elevator, reported in the Apr. 28 Journals to be built, is expected to be completed about June 20. The new elevator replaces the company's old elevator, which was razed to provide necessary room and the foundation of which is being used for the new structure, which has already reached the point in construction where the machinery is being installed. Lester Fielding is manager of the company.

Springfield, Ill.—The Senate June 7 killed amendments to the bill placing all intrastate for hire trucks under the jurisdiction of the Illinois Commerce Commission. One of the amendments would have created a commercial zone of each city not more than ten miles beyond its limits, within which local draying would be exempt from Commission regulation. Senator Baker wanted to kill the bill. He said: "Our laws are getting to the point where nobody can run his own business. A farmer can not even haul a load of fertilizer for his neighbor."

Towanda, Ill.—The old elevator having been razed, the Towanda Co-op. Grain Co. (whose office meantime is in its lumber warehouse), is having Geo. Saathoff erect a 38,000-bu. elevator, driveway attached, metal clad, with asbestos shingle roof, concrete foundation; one wooden leg, 18½x12, with 5-ply 13-inch belt, Calumet Cups, 12x6 metal boot, in 5-foot concrete pit; 12 hole Hall Distributor; Clow-Winter Head-drive, with 10 h. p. Fairbanks-Morse fully-enclosed motor; roller-bearing head shaft, 8-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale; double truck lifts in driveway, with compressor, workfloor operated by 3-h.p., fully-enclosed Fairbanks-Morse motor; all conduit lights and power, superior installation; manlift and ladder to cupola. There will be 8 full bins and 3 overhead bins, all cribbed. Building will be protected by lightning rods and all trackside windows screened. Standard interior fire protection is planned upon completion, which will be about July 1. Ed Gatliff is manager.—G. H. R.

Weedman (Farmer City p. o.), Ill.—The Weedman Grain & Coal Co.'s new 25,000-bu. elevator will be cribbed, metal clad, cupola 25x16x16, building 34x25x50, driveway attached, concrete foundation, metal, boxed eave roof; leg will be 11x6, Calumet Cups on 12-inch, 5-ply belt, with hopped rollerbearing head shaft; metal boot, Winter full floating boot pulley, in concrete pit 5 feet deep; 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale; manlift and ladder to cupola; 10-hole Hall Distributor; one trucklift; Curtis Compressor in basement, operating off of line shaft; 8 bins, 6 full and 2 overhead; no heat; no lights; rope drive to cupola, belt from concrete power house, 16 foot spout; 20-h.p. 4 cyl. oil-engine from old elevator; Howell direct connected, gear type, head drive; building grounded against lightning. The modern brick office, 50 feet south, will serve this elevator. One of the unique features of this construction will be the endless cupbelt which is vulcanized after belt has been installed, doing away with the over-lapping and bolting. Geo. Saathoff is the contractor.—G. H. R.

CHICAGO NOTES

Orrin S. Dowse, vice-pres. of the Stratton Grain Co., has been appointed a director of the Board of Trade to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of L. T. Sayre.

A jury in the municipal court recently returned a verdict of \$1,599 on a wheat trading debt in favor of Rothschild & Co., grain brokers, and against Attorney Albert Sabath.

Alpha L. Eberhart, 67 years of age, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade and former broker, met death by accident, on June 4, when his car crashed into an "L" pillar. Mr. Eberhart was local representative of a trailer company.

The Chicago Chapter of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents held its regular monthly meeting Thursday, May 27. Following an elaborate dinner the evening was given over to discussion relative to the forthcoming annual meeting of the Society to be held in Port Arthur-Ft. William, Ont., June 12 to 14. Gilbert Lane presided.

Eugene F. Havey has engaged in the general grain commission and grain receiving business on his own account with offices at 327 S. LaSalle St. Mr. Havey has long specialized in handling cash grain while a member of the Chicago Board of Trade for the past 18 years and prior to that on the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange.

Members of the Board of Trade voted, on June 2, for rule changes necessary to complete a refinancing program for the Board of Trade Bldg., the vote being 664 for and 100 against. One of the proposed rules carries a special assessment on Board of Trade members of \$150 per year for this and three succeeding years. Both mortgage and interest charges on the building will be reduced by the proposed plan.

New members of the Chicago Board of Trade are: Harry L. Robinson, pres. of the Kansas Elvtr. Co., Kansas City, Mo.; S. M. Halperin, Minneapolis; Joseph E. Sheridan, Chicago. Memberships transferred: Estate of Richard H. Smart, Frazier Moss, James E. Sauter, Sidney T. Bailey, Harry Beaumont, Estate of John P. Prather, Melville F. Sachs, Mort Suchard, Estate of Louis Kaiser, Philip W. Brockhaus, William J. Murphy.

INDIANA

Hamlet, Ind.—The Hamlet Grain & Feed Co. is putting in a Hess Direct Heat Drier.

Orleans, Ind.—Heise Bros. are installing a Hess Drier of 300 bus. hourly capacity.

Monrovia, Ind.—J. W. Hubbard has installed a new 15-ton truck scale at his elevator.

Harrisville, Ind.—Pierce Grain Co. has put a Sidney Vertical Feed Mixer in its local plant.

Uniondale, Ind.—Uniondale Grain Co. recently purchased a Sidney Improved Electric Truck Dump.

Remington, Ind.—Lee Carl, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Co.'s elevator, resigned recently.

Dunkirk, Ind.—Mail addressed to the Martin Elvtr. is returned by the post office marked "Unknown."

Madison, Ind.—A new grain elevator is being built here by the Vevay Flour Mills, Mr. Pritchard owner.

Crete (r. f. d. 1, Lynn), Ind.—The Bowen Elvtr. Co. has installed a senior Blue Streak Corn Cutter and Grader.

Kokomo, Ind.—J. Hal Thompson, junior member of the firm of Morrison & Thompson Co., became a benedict on June 5.

Burnettsville, Ind.—We have just completed installing a new McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump.—Burnettsville Elvtr. Co.

Hazleton, Ind.—Mail addressed to the McCarthy Elvtr. here is returned by the post office marked "Unclaimed. Unknown."

Hoagland, Ind.—Hoagland Grain Co. is installing a Sidney Overhead Truck Lift and is fitting a dust collector to its grain cleaner.

Woodburn, Ind.—Have no suspicion on any truckers. We will not buy from or sell to strangers with semi-trailer.—Woodburn Equity Exchange.

Edinburg, Ind.—Howard H. Mutz recently became the sole owner of the Martin Cutsinger Elvtr. here and will continue operation under the same name as before.

Bremen, Ind.—The Stauffer Grain Co. has appointed George F. Reidenbach, of Mishawaka, manager of its elevator. Mr. Reidenbach will move his family to this point.

Crawfordsville, Ind.—We expect to put in one truck dump, two pairs of heavy duty scales, re-clad one elevator and put electricity in one (possibly two).—Busenbark Grain Co.

Rushville, Ind.—A blaze started around the scales where grain is unloaded, at the Rush County Mills, on May 21, but was extinguished by firemen before any damage was done.

Fickle (r. f. d. 7, Frankfort), Ind.—W. D. Springer and others have purchased the Fickle Elvtr., a house of 20,000 bus. capacity. It is understood that the plant will be dismantled and the material used elsewhere.

Stevenson (Chandler p.o.), Ind.—The Fred Hahn grain elevator here was destroyed by fire on June 3. The Evansville fire department saved the adjoining building. Loss partly covered by insurance.—W. B. C.

Ash Grove (r. f. d. Battleground), Ind.—The Crabbs-Reynolds-Taylor Co. is installing new scales, with 9x22-foot platforms, at its elevators at this point, at Crane (r. f. d. Lafayette) and at Cherry Grove (r. f. d. Linden).

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—The new office building of the E. H. Morris Elvtr., located between Main and Walnut Sts. here, is nearing completion and will be ready for occupancy this month, according to Robert Morris, manager.—W. B. C.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Charles A. Shotwell, former Indianapolis grain dealer, died in Long Beach, Cal., May 29. Mr. Shotwell came to this city from New York in 1879 and engaged in the grain, feed and flour business until his retirement in 1927, when he went to California. Burial was in Indianapolis.

Hartford City, Ind.—Knecht Milling Co. has installed the new equipment purchased from the Sidney Grain Mch. Co., including a combined sheller and boot, with V-belt drive, manlift, Eureka Combined Corn Cob & Small Grain Cleaner with V-belt drive, head drive, motors and miscellaneous equipment.

Bath, Ind.—Demoret Grain Co. is building a 9,000-bu. cribbed addition to its elevator. A screw conveyor is being installed at the top to carry grain from the old elevator to the six bins in the addition. Gravity carries it back to the leg boots, thru use of high bin bottoms. The work floor and the basement of the addition are being transformed into a feed mill, with a hammer mill and a vertical feed mixer. All of the machinery is being supplied by Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

IOWA

Leland, Ia.—A new office has been built for the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Luther, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. installed new heavy duty scales in its elevator last month.

Davenport, Ia.—Fire of unknown cause damaged some stock in the plant of the International Milling Co. recently.

Lime Springs, Ia.—Mike McCarville, manager of the local elevator of the Hunting Elvtr. Co., has resigned his position.

Lake Mills, Ia.—A 40x36-foot corn crib has been built by the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., replacing one destroyed by wind recently.

Green Mountain, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator has been thoroughly renovated, the entire plant painted and the office remodeled.

Farlin, Ia.—Thieves recently gained entrance to the Milligan elevator office here and blew the safe. According to reports nothing was taken.—A. T.

Goldfield, Ia.—The old scales at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator have been replaced with much larger ones, capable of weighing the large trucks of today.

Graettinger, Ia.—The elevator of the Farmers Grain Co. is being overhauled and brot up to date. The old legs are being replaced with a single modern unit.

Wallingford, Ia.—A 20-ton, 24x9, Howe Truck Scale with a concrete deck is being installed here for the Farmers Elvtr. Co. T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

LOOP OFFICE FOR RENT

Choice location. Very desirable for feed or flour broker or allied line. Low rent.

R. F. CHURCH
326 S. SHERMAN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

More Limestone . . .
in your Community,
More Grain . . .
for your Elevator
LEHIGH STONE CO., Kankakee, Ill.
Now "Wholesale Only"

Nashua, Ia.—H. C. Goodsell has sold his interest in the Nashua Feed Mill to his partner, Galen Mellinger. Mr. Goodsell will establish a wholesale feed business.

Sioux City, Ia.—On a recent Sunday afternoon safecrackers forced open the safe in the office of the Acme Hay & Mill Feed Co. and escaped with \$200.—Art Torkelson.

Mediapolis, Ia.—Moving of the Farmers Grain Supply Co.'s elevator from Garland to Mediapolis, a distance of about 10 miles, has been completed by the J. H. Fisch Co.

Prairie City, Ia.—A new 18x70-foot warehouse has been completed at the Farmers Exchange elevator. It will be used for general storage and for a poultry and produce house.

Albert City, Ia.—Repairs are being made at the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, the T. E. Ibberson Co. making the installation. A new grain cleaner is being installed.

Lamoni, Ia.—The eight-year-old firm of Barr & Moon has been dissolved, J. W. Barr selling his interest in the mill to his partner, Willard Moon, who will continue operation of the plant as the sole owner.

Kellogg, Ia.—Arthur Doane was recently appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here to succeed C. B. Hennings, resigned, who purchased the Eberhardt elevator at Newton.—Art Torkelson.

Laurens, Ia.—We are planning to install a head drive at our Laurens Elevator "A," replacing an old type leg drive. Also a new boot and pulley and new siding for our annex.—Piper Grain & Milling Co. (Cedar Rapids, Ia.)

Missouri Valley, Ia.—It is reported that title to the 600,000-bu. terminal elevator here has passed to the government from the Farmers National Warehouse Corp., which bot it in 1931 from the original owner, the Updike Grain Co., of Omaha.

Cylinder, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. let the contract to the J. H. Fisch Co. to design and build a new elevator here. Work will start about June 15. The plant will be iron clad, 28x32 feet, 50 feet to eaves. A 15-ton, 26-foot scale will be installed.

Paullina, Ia.—While Ed Hilbert and other workers were lifting the feed grinder with ropes and pulleys at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator recently, a support hook broke and the grinder fell on Hilbert, breaking his back. No one else was injured.

Des Moines, Ia.—National By-Products, incorporated; capital stock, \$650,000; formed as the successor to General By-Products, Inc. The company manufactures hog and poultry feeds, operating plants in various cities in Iowa and Nebraska, with general offices in the Bankers Trust Bldg., this city. Erik J. Lindhardt is pres., treas. and general manager of the company.

Sulphur Springs, Ia.—James Brown, 18, son of Pat Brown, local manager of the Davis Bros. & Potter elevator here, passed away recently. Death was caused by lymphatic leukemia, which is rare blood disease called incurable by doctors. The boy was quite an athlete and the thought was that a knee injury in a college baseball game caused the trouble, but doctors state it was not likely.—Art Torkelson.

Guttenberg, Ia.—The 91-year-old grain warehouse on the banks of the Mississippi here has been taken down. For many years Herman Ihm and later his sons shipped grain by steamboat from the warehouse to St. Paul and St. Louis. The building remained in the Ihm family until three years ago, when the government bot it with other property as work was started on lock and dam No. 10 in the river.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Atkins, Ia.—The Piper Grain & Milling Co., of Cedar Rapids, recently purchased the elevator property known as the Atkins Grain Co., at Atkins, Ia., and will operate it in its line of country elevators under the trade name of Piper Grain & Milling Co. This purchase gives our firm elevators on the Milwaukee, North Western, Illinois Central and Rock Island railroads. A new 20-ton scale will be installed in the Atkins elevator and a few minor repairs made. The Newell Const. Co. will do the work.—Piper Grain & Milling Co., by R. C. Booth.

KANSAS

The new Kansas 2% sales tax became effective June 1.

Norwich, Kan.—Red Star Elvtr. is installing a 7½-h.p., geared head motor.

Leon, Kan.—H. E. McDaniel is installing a Strong-Scott Truck Dump.

Derby, Kan.—The Baker Grain Co. is installing a 68-inch Strong-Scott Dump.

Olmitz, Kan.—The Midwest Grain Co. is installing new rubber leg belt with V cups.

Calista, Kan.—McClellan Grain Co. is installing a new belt with V cups and new spouting.

Bushton, Kan.—Bushton Grain & Supply Co. is installing a 76-inch Strong-Scott Truck Dump.

Hardtner, Kan.—The Southwestern Elvtr. & Merc. Ass'n is installing a 68-inch Strong-Scott Dump.

Buhler, Kan.—The Buhler Mill & Elvtr. Co. sustained damage to its electrical equipment on May 17.

Wilmore, Kan.—Bowersock Mill & Power Co. is installing a 5-h.p. geared motor on its elevator head.

Dillwyn (Macksville p. o.), Kan.—Motors for power are being installed by the Dillwyn Grain & Supply Co.

Kinsley, Kan.—The office of the local elevator of the George E. Gano Grain Corp. has recently been enlarged.

Gorham, Kan.—The Farmers Grain & Merc. Co. recently bot a Palmer Dust Control System for its elevator.

Anthony, Kan.—The Anthony Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is installing a 68-foot White Star Ball Bearing Manlift.

Kechi, Kan.—Earl Brink, manager of the Kechi Elvtr. Co., is installing a 15-ton Fairbanks Scale, with 18x9-foot platform.

Wichita, Kan.—The Kansas Milling Co. has purchased a complete Palmer Dust Control System for four legs and belt receiver heads.

Peabody, Kan.—A new Atlas rubber elevator belt and Calumet high speed cups are being installed by the Peabody Equity Exchange.

Sylvan Grove, Kan.—The Cross Grain Co. is making general repairs to the elevator and installing a new rubber-covered belt with V cups.

Kingman, Kan.—McKenna Grain Co. is installing a geared head motor, new rubber belt with V cups, SKF Bearings and a White Star Ball Bearing Boot.

Hutchinson, Kan.—B. K. Smoot has bot the membership on the Hutchinson Board of Trade formerly held by the Continental Grain Co. in the name of Julius Mayer.

Independence, Kan.—The old Rea-Patterson grain elevator here has been purchased by the Star Milling Co. The local flour mill of this company is being remodeled.

Ashland, Kan.—J. C. Berryman has sold his three elevators located at this point, at Sitka and at Acres, Kan., to the Clark County Abstract, Loan & Invst. Co., Inc.

Chase, Kan.—The Chase Co-op. Union, operating an elevator and mill, is replacing its gasoline engine with electric motors, all of which are of the fully-enclosed type.

Seward, Kan.—W. L. Smith, manager of the Midwest Grain Co., is having the elevator equipped with lightning protection. A burr grinder has recently been installed in the elevator.

Zenith, Kan.—The Zenith Grain, Livestock & Merc. Co. is just completing its new 50,000-bushel concrete elevator, which is modern in every respect. Chalmers & Borton had the contract.

Halstead, Kan.—Emil B. Rauckman, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Grain & Merc. Co. for the past 15 years, has resigned to take a position with the B. C. Christopher Grain Co., of Kansas City.

Canton, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. is remodeling its elevator and installing a 5-h.p. geared head motor, 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, and rubber-covered belt with V cups.

Lehigh, Kan.—The Lehigh Milling Co.'s business and property have been bot by P. G. Spencer and C. M. Brown, both associated with mills of the Southwest for years. The capacity of the mill is 225 barrels.

Perry, Kan.—Ira T. Dick and Roy Dick have leased the old elevator site here from Walter Brown (whose elevator was destroyed in April) and are erecting a new elevator, to be completed early in July.

Dodge City, Kan.—New members of the Kansas Grain Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n are the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n, Mound Valley; V. M. Harris Grain & Seed Co., Scott City, and the Red Star Milling Co., Hutchinson.

Mitchell, Kan.—Lester Crowl, 46 years of age, former manager of the Miller Grain Co.'s elevator here, died May 19, at a hospital in Kansas City. Mr. Crowl never fully regained consciousness after a cerebral operation performed the day before.

Haverhill (not a p. o.), Kan.—A small elevator is being built here on the Frisco Railroad to replace one destroyed last fall. It will be operated by J. S. McDowell & Son, who are now getting their mail at r. f. d. No. 2, Augusta, Kan., as the post office at Haverhill has been discontinued.

Downs, Kan.—Improvements in readiness for the new crop have been made at the Voss & Verhage elevator, including a new truck scale, 9x30 feet, a 20x20-foot addition to the office, so that it will be flush with the new scales, and an additional automatic scale which will double the car loading capacity of the elevator.

The Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co., Quinter; the Robinson Elvtr. Co., Aurora; M. A. Walton, McLain; Consolidated Flour Mills Co., Newton; Wichita Terminal Elvtr. Co., Ransom; S. P. Wallingford Grain Corp., Riverdale; Farmers Union Elvtr. & Supply Co., Star Valley, all sustained wind damage to their elevator plants recently.

Rydal, Kan.—I am having the Van Ness Const. Co. install a new man-lift in my elevator, as well as a new leg belt. Am also having a large coal house built, the floor and foundation being of concrete and the sides concrete blocks with the block cores filled with concrete and steel. The coal house will be located just east of the elevator. Elza Dyer is the contractor for the coal house.—G. C. Dooley.

Group meetings of Kansas grain dealers, also those interested in feed, seed or milling, were held from June 2 to 9 at the following towns: Wellington, Newton, Chanute, Marysville, Topeka, Superior (Neb.), and Downs. Meetings still to be held are as follows: At Colby, June 10, O'Pelt Hotel; Great Bend, June 11; Dodge City, June 12, Lora-Locke Hotel. Much of the time at these meetings is devoted to questions and answers regarding the new sales tax and its application.

KENTUCKY

Louisville, Ky.—I have just completed installation of a 25-ton truck scale which is 35 feet long and 10 feet wide, so as to be able to weigh the largest trucks that come to us with grain and hay.—Henry Fruechtenicht.

MICHIGAN

Athens, Mich.—We have completed a new 24x70 addition to our elevator, same to be used for storage of feed and seeds.—Wolfe Grain Co.

Laingsburg, Mich.—An up-to-date plant is to replace the Piatt Grist Mill, a landmark here for nearly three-quarters of a century, which has been taken down. Many of the old timbers were black walnut.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CHICAGO, ILL.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS

Future Orders Solicited

Pewamo, Mich.—An office building for the Pewamo Elvtr. Co. will be erected on the site of the former Worden Hotel, which is being razed. The hotel building was one of the first structures erected here.

MINNESOTA

Sacred Heart, Minn.—A. L. Knutson is taking over the management of the Sacred Heart Elvtr.

Storden, Minn.—The Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator has been remodeled and a new 10-ton scale installed.

Currie, Minn.—The Currie Farmers Grain & Supply Co. has installed a larger scale having a 26-foot platform.

Dumont, Minn.—Rudolph Heidelberger, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, died recently, aged 54 years.

Clinton, Minn.—The Monarch Elvtr. Co. has appointed L. A. Larson, formerly of Wabek, N. D., manager of its local elevator.

Granite Falls, Minn.—New grain handling facilities have been installed in the Jertson Elvtr., which has also been remodeled.

Hanley Falls, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently installed two 20-ton truck scales and two new dumps, and strengthened its driveway.

Morton, Minn.—Stanley Malacek, manager of the elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co., resigned recently and now has a position in Minneapolis.

Clear Lake, Minn.—The elevator of the Clear Lake Elvtr. Co. is being raised, the old siding taken off and the whole building covered with galvanized iron.

Barnesville, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing a new man lift in its west house and making other repairs. J. H. Fisch Co. is doing the work.

Plainview, Minn.—The Richmond Elvtr. Co.'s elevator has been repaired and new equipment installed to distribute grain to the various bins as it is elevated.

Kiester, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has appointed F. M. Seedorf, who has been second ager, succeeding Keith M. Johnson, who has gone to Elmore, Minn.

LeCenter, Minn.—The Farm Bureau Service Co. has sold its local feed mill to O. W. Timm, of Springfield. The mill is being improved and new machinery installed.

Elmore, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has appointed Keith M. Johnson manager of its elevator, succeeding N. H. Mongeau. Mr. Johnson comes from Kiester.

Kasson, Minn.—The Farmers Grain & Stock Co., which has operated here for the past 25 years, has sold its elevator to the Hixon-Gannon Co., of Minneapolis.

New York Mills, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has placed its order with R. R. Howell & Co. for a 20-ton Howe Motor Truck Dump Scale with steel weighbridge.

Brownsdale, Minn.—The Seeman Coal & Grain Co., of Austin, Minn., is installing new Atlas elevator belting and Calumet high speed buckets in its house at this point.

Marietta, Minn.—Fire originating in the cupola of the Pacific Grain Co.'s elevator destroyed the entire plant with the exception of a detached coal shed on May 27.

Evan, Minn.—A new grain elevator is being built here by the Hixon & Gannon Grain Co., to be 24x24 feet, 50 feet high. It is being built adjacent to the present feed mill and will be completed in July. John Jorgensen will be manager.

Damage was done by wind last month to the following Minnesota elevators: Burr Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co., Burr; L. H. Jacobson, Madison, and Porter Farmers Grain Co., Porter; Belgrade Flour Mills Co., Belgrade; Taplin Grain Co., Milan.

Prior Lake, Minn.—The Prior Lake Elvtr. Co. is equipping its elevator leg with Calumet high speed buckets, supplied by R. R. Howell & Co.

Morgan, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is improving its grain handling facilities with the installation of a Clow-Winter Direct Connected Geared Head Drive. General repairs are also being made. Appleseth Bros. have the contract.

Wilmont, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is making extensive improvements to its elevator. A new 20-ton scale is being installed, also a new leg and head drive, and the driveway is being widened. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing this work.

Stewart, Minn.—The Pacific Grain Co. has awarded a contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the installation of a 20-ton Howe Scale, new Strong-Scott Dumps and new leg equipment. A complete new driveway will be built along with a large warehouse and store building for retailing the merchandise. Work has started.

Hendrum, Minn.—Olie A. Asby, former manager of the Monarch Elvtr. Co.'s local elevator, died May 13 in a hospital in Fargo, N. D., heart and kidney trouble being the cause of death. He was 47 years old. Mr. Asby was forced by illness to give up his position in March, and has been succeeded as manager of the elevator by H. C. Bergstrom.

Clarkfield, Minn.—The May meeting of the Western Grain Men's Ass'n was held in this city, at the City Hall. A. F. Nelson, of Minneapolis, presiding in the absence of Pres. Wolcum. The date for the annual meeting and picnic is set at Sunday, June 13, the place to be Memorial Park, Granite Falls, Minn. As it is difficult to get members together at the annual meeting for the election of officers, the officials for the coming year were chosen at the May meeting, with the following results: For pres., John W. Evans, Montevideo; vice-pres., G. H. Homme, Kerkhoven; sec'y, E. A. Silver, Marshall; treas., George A. Pederson, Ivanhoe.

DULUTH LETTER

F. H. McCarthy, vice-president of the Capitol Elvtr. Co., died suddenly at his quarters in the Kitchi Gammi Club, May 28. Mr. McCarthy had been in ill health for some time and had only arrived home from spending the winter in the South and was in good spirits. He was 46 years old, born in Oakes, N. D., and moved to Duluth when quite young. In 1913 he graduated from Princeton and following that became associated with his brothers in the grain business. He was a member of several clubs and the First Methodist Church—F. G. C.

Wesley Taylor, a Duluth grain trimmer, was trapped in a 200,000-bu. grain cargo on the steamer William J. Connors recently, which had been loading at the Peavey Elvtr. When the vessel was 10 minutes out of Duluth (where it had been all afternoon), a peculiar tapping sound was heard and it was believed a man had been caught in the grain. The captain put back for Duluth, where unloading of the grain was started at the elevator, and when about 4,000 bus. had been taken off, Taylor was sighted in the cargo hold. He seemed none the worse for his experience except for nervousness.

Approximately 138 railway, steamship, milling and grain men passed thru here last week enroute for Birch Point Inn on Lake Vermillion to spend the week end on the annual fishing excursion sponsored by the Minneapolis Traffic club. In the party were traffic chiefs from Minneapolis, Chicago and other outside points, also joined by Duluthians. R. H. Dutiel, Minneapolis, pres. of the club, headed the delegation, while Frank Townsend, Minneapolis, managing director of the club, had charge of arrangements. The Minnesota Arrowhead Ass'n was host at an informal dinner-meeting for the visitors at the Hotel Duluth.—F. G. C.

The active shipping movement of grain out of Duluth-Superior elevators that has obtained this spring has slowed up perceptibly. The drain on stocks has been decidedly noticeable

as indicated by the small holdings at the close of business June 5. Total accumulations as of that date were down to the lowest point in several years, namely 3,915,000 bus., against 13,899,000 bus. in store a year ago. Any sort of demand and shipping operations would quickly wipe out what little surplus that is held here. There is but 1,043,000 bus. of domestic and 762,000 bus. Canadian wheat held in bond here. In addition coarse grains comprise but 2,110,000 bus.—F. G. C.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

The Pacific Grain Co. has employed Stanley Malacek, former manager of the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co.'s elevator at Morton, Minn., as superintendent and auditor.

L. H. Smith, who for about 27 years was associated with various grain firms of the Northwest as traveling representative, having been with the Atwood-Larson Co. for the last 11 years, died at his home in Fargo, N. D., recently, after a lingering illness. Mr. Smith, who was 60 years of age, was well known thruout the Northwest.

General Mills, Inc., has signed an agreement with the American Federation of Labor, recognizing the union as a collective bargaining agency for its employees; a five-day, 40-hour week; time and a half pay for overtime, but not more than six days' work in a week. The company's plants in the various sections of the country are to settle their wage and arbitration matters.

The National-Atlas Elvtr. Co. recently had a portable feed grinding outfit built for it, mounted on a truck bed, to be used at its different country elevators, driven from one to the other, grinding as much feed for each elevator as the manager figures will meet his requirements for a certain period, thus enabling the elevators to have a fresh supply of feed on hand at all times. The unit is equipped with a Fairbanks-Morse Hammer Mill complete with trays, blower and collector, and driven by a 66 Fairbanks-Morse power unit. The Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. built the grinding outfit for the National-Atlas Co.

MISSOURI

Jonesburg, Mo.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a 15-ton Howe Truck Scale with 22-foot platform, in the approaches to its elevator driveway. Theo. Welge is manager.

Springfield, Mo.—The Elsenmayer Milling Co. is building additional concrete grain storage of 200,000 bus. capacity, giving the company a total storage capacity of 750,000 bus. The addition is expected to be completed in time for the new crop.

Kansas City, Mo.—William J. Haynes, Jr., has applied for membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade on transfer from R. A. Morehouse, whose membership sold for \$4,750, net to seller, which was a decline of \$250 from the last previous sale.

Bethany, Mo.—C. H. Edson & Son will erect a feed mill and general business building, to be 20x62 feet, of frame and metal construction, part of it to be two stories high, to be completed about Aug. 1, at which time the mill equipment will be moved from the company's present location.

St. Louis, Mo.—Local city fathers at a recent meeting passed a bill taxing grain and hay merchants a flat \$50 a year license fee instead of a sliding scale based on volume of business handled. The straight fee was that to be more equitable. Alderman Toberman, of the Toberman Grain Co., sponsored the bill.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Southwestern Millers League has been dissolved, the majority of its membership having gone over to the new Associated Millers of Kansas Wheat, the organization of which was reported in the May 26 Journals. On June 1 the league's newly furnished offices in the Kansas City Board of Trade Bldg. were taken over by the new organization.

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Wakenda, Mo.—P. D. Blake & Son have bot the Gorman Elvtr. here. Necessary equipment has been installed to handle this year's crop.

Kansas City, Mo.—N. F. Noland, vice-president and part owner of the Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., has disposed of his entire interest in the firm to George H. Davis, president. Mr. Noland will take a short vacation and may possibly re-enter the grain business at a later date. The Davis-Noland-Merrill Co. has operated the 10,000,000-bu. Santa Fe Elvtr. "A" since 1925.

Jefferson City, Mo.—The Itinerant Trucker Bill No. 228 was passed by the House by a vote of 88 for and 22 against, with concurrence in the Senate amendments. Even tho the original bill was amended, we feel that it is a good bill and the next thing to do is to see to it that it is enforced. With proper enforcement all business will derive a great deal of benefit from the enactment of this bill. It is necessary that Governor Stark be urged to sign this bill and it is important that every business interested in this bill should write Governor Stark in his own way, giving him reasons for signing this bill. Please give this matter your immediate attention and write your governor today asking him to sign H. B. 228 for the protection of your business. Regarding the Missouri Retail Sales Tax Law, if the 2% sales tax law goes into effect as amended, it will exempt the sales tax on feed when sold to a bona fide feeder of livestock or poultry to be sold ultimately in processed form or otherwise at retail. Freight transportation charges which were taxable under the 1936 sales tax law are exempted under the present amended measure. We consider this a great benefit to the livestock and poultry feeder and a victory for the grain trade.—A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y Missouri Grain Dealers & Millers Ass'n.

NEBRASKA

Odell, Neb.—The Cooper Elvtr. Co. has installed a new head drive at its elevator.

Friend, Neb.—The Acme Mills & Elvtr. Co.'s plant was damaged by wind on May 20.

Crete, Neb.—The Crete Mills sustained damage to their electrical equipment on May 10.

David City, Neb.—The Stepanek Grain Co. has leased its elevator to Blaine C. Grabill.

Ragan, Neb.—Charles Frisel, of Holdrege, is reported to have bot Snyder Bros. elevator here.

Deweese, Neb.—New roof has been put on elevator and other repairs are being made.—Henry W. Muzik Grain Co.

Scottsbluff, Neb.—The Mead Milling Co. plans construction of a new flour mill having twice the capacity of its present plant.

Wabash, Neb.—Frank Marshall, new owner of the Wabash Grain Co.'s elevator, is having a new scale platform built and other repairs made.

Filley, Neb.—C. R. Taylor, recently elected manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, has resigned and been succeeded by Herbert Magdanz.

Lynch, Neb.—Louis Nelson resigned his position at the Farmers Union Elvtr. to take up his duties as postmaster in Lynch. He has been succeeded at the elevator by Guy Keller.

Kearney, Neb.—The Kearney Flour Mills, built in 1882, are being dismantled and the machinery moved to Nebraska City, where it will be used in a flour mill. The building here will be taken down.

Omaha, Neb.—C. J. Parrott and John C. Ackerman, who have been handling grain in this market for many years, have incorporated under the name of the Mid-West Grain Co. and will do a consignment and general cash grain business, starting operations at once.

Superior, Neb.—A get-together meeting of the grain dealers of southern Nebraska and northern Kansas was held here the evening of June 8, at the Hotel Nebraskan. No set program was prepared, but friendly discussions of important matters in which all were interested were given.

Morrill, Neb.—Warehouse additions are being built to the Chester B. Brown Bean Co.'s elevators at this point and at Bayard, the additions being 48x96 feet, with 20-foot ceilings. Each will hold about 20 carloads of beans. Construction is frame, covered with corrugated metal. It is planned to erect an addition at the new plant at Minatare, also, about July 1.

Omaha, Neb.—A ruling by the Omaha Grain Exchange, effective June 1, reduces the storage rates on grain stored in elevators here, the new rate being about 7 cents per bu. per year, one cent of which goes for insurance. It is said the reduction was made to offset disadvantageous freight rates on grain under which Omaha has been operating. Another ruling, effective the same date, requires that grain sold on the Omaha exchange floor be unloaded and loaded out of elevators here, rather than diverted to other points, as has been the case previously.

NEVADA

Reno, Nev.—Plans have been completed for the erection of a \$10,000 feed and poultry plant in this city by the Nevada Poultry Producers Ass'n.

NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—Members of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange presented F. W. Wise, treasurer of the exchange, with a box of fishing tackle on the eve of his regular annual departure (for the 41st time) to Nova Scotia on his fishing trip, accompanied by his wife. On the day of their departure Mr. Wise was 87 years of age.

NEW YORK

Rochester, N. Y.—John H. Newman, president of Newman Bros. Grain Co., died unexpectedly May 21, in Highland Park Hospital, after an illness of three days. He was 57 years of age.

BUFFALO LETTER

The Sunset Feed & Grain Co., Inc., has added Dr. W. C. Tully, poultry husbandry expert, to its staff. Dr. Tully will have charge of the department that makes a specialty of filling the needs of poultry feed manufacturers.

At the Kellogg Grain & Elvtr. Corp.'s 1,200,000-bu. elevator an explosion occurred, on May 27, lifting part of the roof from the elevator and hurling pieces of concrete into the street, but fortunately not injuring passersby or any of the employees of the plant. The force of the explosion was sufficient to practically extinguish flames that started in a corn bin. But little damage was done to the contents of the elevator.

It is rumored that the Cargill Grain Corp., Inc., will purchase the Great Eastern Elvtr. of Buffalo Elvtrs., Inc., as soon as sufficient bonds have been deposited under a plan which will

give the directors the right to sell the elevator. The Cargill Corp. is operating under lease the 2,000,000-bu. Canadian Pool elevator here. The capacity of the Great Eastern Elvtr. is 2,100,000 bus. and it is situated near the Dakota Elvtr., also owned by Buffalo Elvtrs., Inc. The Superior Elvtr. & Forwarding Co. has been operating the Great Eastern, which has both water and rail connections.

Friends of Walter B. Hawke, manager of Spencer Kellogg & Sons' cake and meal department here, will be glad to know that he is well along the road to recovery from his recent operation.

Frederick L. Frost, trader on the Corn Exchange floor for many years and representative of J. S. Bache & Co. for the last few years, died from a sudden heart attack on May 19. Mr. Frost was 59 years of age.

NORTH DAKOTA

Adams, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was moved last month. The work was done by the J. H. Fisch Co.

Hunter, N. D.—The International Elvtr. Co. will soon start work on the erection of a wholesale feed warehouse here, it is reported.

Wabek, N. D.—L. A. Larson, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator for the past nine years, has resigned and gone to Clinton, Minn.

Berndt (Great Bend p. o.), N. D.—F. J. Knupfel is installing a new Howell Steel Boot Tank in his elevator here. The old leg belt is also being replaced with new Atlas rubber elevator belting.

Petersburg, N. D.—Work of moving the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s west elevator near the main elevator has been completed by the J. H. Fisch Co., which is now building a new double driveway.

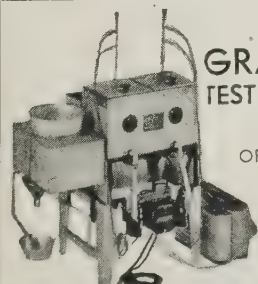
Williston, N. D.—Because the Farmers National Grain Corp.'s elevator at this point has been taken over by the Federal Government and is, therefore, tax exempt, Williams County will lose \$3,000 annually in taxes.

Milo, N. D.—The J. H. Fisch Co. has been engaged to move two elevators from Wolford, N. D. to Milo, a distance of 14 miles. These will replace the two elevators that burned at Milo late last fall. Work is under way.

Barton, N. D.—Extensive repairs are being made by the Independent Elvtr. Co. The driveway is being equipped with a new 15-ton Fairbanks Motor Truck Dump Scale with steel grates, and the elevator legs are being completely rebuilt with Howell anti-friction boots and head pulleys, Atlas rubber bucket belting and new high speed cups.

Bismarck, N. D.—Additional claims of \$27,704.12 against the bond of A. F. Bonzer, former manager of the State Mill & Elvtr., are said to have been filed with the state bonding department, May 11, following an investigation by the industrial commission. The 10 latest claims filed declare certain checks were "wrongfully" issued by Bonzer for "political services."

Maza, N. D.—It is the Farmers Co-op. Co. that is in financial difficulties, the organization that the Farmers National Grain Corp. took under its wing. Now the Farm Credit Administration holds liens against it. The Farmers Elvtr. Co. of Maza is a very different and a going concern, and is still going strong, altho it had to buck up against government money in competition with private business. But that is over now, with the co-operative in receivership.



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Lisbon, N. D.—W. L. McGee, of Sleepy Eye, Minn., is said to have purchased an elevator here.

OHIO

Arcanum, O.—Arcanum Elvtr. Co. is installing a new Sidney Traveling Overhead Truck Hoist.

Hilliards, O.—The Russell Grain Co. is installing a Hess Direct Heat Drier in an all steel building.

Ansonia, O.—Ansonia Grain Co. is installing a new 10-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale with 9x18-foot deck.

Milford Center, O.—The Ohio Grain Co-op. Ass'n will install a 500-bu. Hess Direct Heat Drier in its new elevator.

Eaton, O.—The Farmers Equity Exchange has been succeeded by the Preble County Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n. thru a merger.

Louisville, O.—The Dougherty Feed Co., Inc., is extending its tracks inside its building, providing trackage for five additional cars.

Landeck (Delphos p. o.); O.—The Landeck Elvtr. Co. has installed a corn cracker and grader purchased from the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Springfield, O.—On May 25th fire originating in an electric motor in the plant of the Union National Mill Co. was put out by sprinkler equipment with some resulting water damage.

Bascom, O.—Gasoline and oils have been added as sidelines by the Bascom Elvtr. & Supply Co., a complete bulk handling plant and a tank truck having been recently purchased.

Wilmington, O.—New cleaners, motors, elevators and other equipment have been installed in the Clinton County Farm Bureau Co-op. Co.'s elevators at this point and at Sabina (both in Clinton County).

Bainbridge, O.—The Bainbridge Milling Co., whose plant includes a 15,000-bu. elevator has been bot by Quincy G. Smith, of Wilmington. A new power plant, among other improvements, will be added.

Cincinnati, O.—An independent feed brokerage firm has been formed by J. C. Bender, who has been associated with his father in the firm A. Bender & Son. Offices of the new firm are in the Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

South Charleston, O.—The South Charleston Mills, owned and operated for the two past years by Q. G. Smith, of Wilmington, have been sold to Charles Green, of Urbana, who has taken over operation of the plant.

Hamilton, O.—Frank E. Barker, 60 years of age, president of the Carr Milling Co. of this city, and prominent business and civic leader here for 30 years, died at his home in this city, May 26, of heart trouble, following an illness of nearly two years.

Cleveland, O.—A heart attack proved fatal to Albert B. Conkey, on May 17, who was vice-president and sales manager of the Sheets Elvtr. Co., this city, and nephew of G. E. Conkey, founder of the feed manufacturing company bearing his name. Mr. Conkey was 56 years of age.

Mortimer (Findlay p. o.), O.—The North Baltimore Grain Ass'n has installed the following at its new local plant: Geared head sheller, drive, electric hoist, revolving screen cleaner, receiving separator, 40-h.p. hammer mill, one-ton Kwik-Mix, 64 foot manlift, distributor, hammer mill feeder, two legs, motors, drags and V ropes drives.

The following Ohio plants sustained damage from high winds recently: Horton Elvtr., Horton (Ridgeway p.o.); Community Milling Co., Quaker City; three plants of the Odenweller Milling Co. located at Douglas (Ottoville p.o.), Muntanna (Cloverdale p.o., R. No. 3) and Ottoville; M. L. Einsel, Bloomville; Pemberton Farmers Exchange, Pemberton.

Lilly Chapel, O.—A new and separate elevator unit is to be constructed by Sark & Plum at their plant here. It will consist of two concrete tanks 19 feet in diameter, having a total capacity of 22,000 bus., and a head house, also a high speed elevator leg. The new elevator will be just south of the present elevator plant and so constructed that grain can be interchanged from the old to the new house. The old dust house will be abandoned and the dust will be run into the cob incinerator for burning. The work will be completed in time for the new harvest.

OKLAHOMA

Watonga, Okla.—The Wheeler Grain Co. has built a new office and made general repairs to its elevator.

Burlington, Okla.—The Burlington Grain Co. and the Union Grain Co. sustained damage by wind on May 21.

Bluejacket, Okla.—Mail addressed to the Russell Grain Co. is returned by the post office marked "Out of business."

Cashion, Okla.—The elevator of the Kingfisher Mill & Elvtr. Co. was destroyed by fire caused by lightning on May 22.

Watonga, Okla.—The General Grain Co. has completed repairing its local plant. A new metal roof was added to its elevator.

Frederick, Okla.—Carl Cassidy is installing new equipment at his elevator, including two head drives and back stops (one for each leg).

Eagle City, Okla.—The Wheeler Grain Co. has bot the Eagle City Elvtr., closed since last harvest, and re-opened it, with Eugene Wheeler as manager.

Frederick, Okla.—Six feet are being added to the local elevator of the Wichita Mill & Elvtr. Co., and a new automatic lift, automatic scales, and larger cups and belts being installed.

Pryor, Okla.—The Bouldin-Thornton Grain Co. has completed a new and larger office and storeroom building and installed a new 34-foot platform scale, having a capacity of 15 tons.

Minco, Okla.—Harold Doak, who has been with the General Grain Co. for the past 12 years, has been transferred from Greenfield, Okla., to Minco, to manage the company's elevator here.

Blackwell, Okla.—Dave Anderhub, manager of the Blackwell Co-op. Elvtr. for the past 14 years, resigned recently and has been succeeded by Edgar Swaim, of Douglas, who has moved his family here.

New officers of the Oklahoma Millers Ass'n are as follows: Pres., Claude T. Alexander, Yukon; vice-pres., J. L. Wergler, Oklahoma City; sec'y, Paul T. Jackson, Oklahoma City (re-elected); treas., J. G. Schmitz, Oklahoma City.

Ponca City, Okla.—The Shornden Elvtr., one of the oldest business concerns in the city, has been bot by D. E. Spencer, of Lamont, and Cecil, Carol and Glen Cales, of Tonkawa. The Shornden Elvtr. has been in operation since 1902, when it was built by the late J. M. Shornden. New scales have just been installed and the interior renovated. For the present the name is not being changed, but may be later.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Lamont, Wash.—The Lamont Grain Growers, Inc., are installing a new 20-ton scale at their office.

Amity, Ore.—A new grain warehouse, costing \$10,000, is under construction here by the Amity Co-op. Warehouse Ass'n, Inc.

Oakesdale, Wash.—The Farmers' Co-op. Grain Co. will build a modern office and warehouse, according to Manager J. McCoy.—F. K. H.

Troy, Ida.—The Idaho Bean & Elvtr. Co. is building an addition to its office, also erecting a garage. The old storehouse is being taken down.

Amity, Ore.—The Amity Seed & Grain Warehouse, operated by G. B. Abraham for the last 18 years, has been sold to P. S. Burlingham & Son, of Forest Grove.

Grangeville, Ida.—Elevator and grain warehouse managers of the Lewiston district met here, May 17, for a luncheon and business meeting discussing plant operation and equipment, also marketing and shipping of grain.

Officers of the North Pacific Grain Growers (which organization has withdrawn from the national co-operative) have been spending some time in Washington, D. C., and Chicago with government officials, discussing financing arrangements for the North Pacific organization.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Harold N. Weitmann, Cove, Ore., has taken a five-year lease on the plant of the Walla Walla Mill Co., at Prospect Point, and will operate it under the name of Walla Walla Milling Co., producing flour. A. L. Geiss, Cove, will be sales manager. The mill has a capacity of 75 barrels a day.—F. K. H.

Sprague, Wash.—The Sprague Grain Growers are making numerous improvements in their elevator. A new Howell Distributing System is being installed, including spiral conveyor lines to and from the storage annex. The legs are being equipped with high speed cups and a Howell Safety Man Lift will replace the old hoist in the work house. W. J. Morrell has the contract.

Rexburg, Ida.—On June 1 the Weber Co. was discontinued and the Rexburg Coal & Feed Co. took charge. W. L. Weber, manager of the Weber Co. since its opening, in 1926, has sold his interest in the company and is moving from here to Albuquerque, N. M., in the near future. Mr. Weber's health has been poor for the last two or three years and it is thot a change of climate will help him.—W. L. Weber, Jr.

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Harrington, Wash.—The Odessa Union Warehouse Co. is making extensive improvements at its local bulk grain elevator, dismantling the old top and increasing the height of the main structure about 40 feet, and installing new machinery thruout.

Lenore, Ida.—The Gifford-Summit Warehouse Co. will build its new 80,000-bu. grain storage at Lenore instead of Summit (as previously intended), replacing its fire loss at Summit last April, as reported in the Journals. The company will also erect a 20,000-bu. receiving station at the upper end of the Summit-Lenore tramway at Summit. Storage facilities at Lenore already accommodate 50,000 bus. and the new structure will increase this to 130,000 bus.

Portland, Ore.—All but one of the local feed and flour mill plants failed to open at the beginning of the last week of May, due to a sympathetic strike. The Meier & Frank Co. and the Teamsters Union-Weighers & Warehousemen's Union were having a jurisdictional dispute, and altho the feed and flour mills have a contract with the Weighers & Warehousemen's Union which provides for no sympathetic strikes during the life of the agreement, this contract was disregarded. The plants that failed to open were: Sunset Feed Mills, Crown Mills, Albers Bros. Milling Co., White Star Feed Mills, Triangle Milling Co., Terminal Flour Mills, Scott-Palitzsch Feed Mills and the Sperry Flour Co.

Spokane, Wash.—J. W. Raymond, 74, widely known retired Inland Empire grain dealer, died May 26 at the Deaconess Hospital, following a six-weeks' confinement. Mr. Raymond's last activity in the grain business here, prior to his retirement, was as manager of the Sperry Flour Co. Prior to that he and S. E. Armstrong operated grain warehouses in Spokane and Tacoma under the firm name Milwaukee Grain Warehouse Co. Mr. Raymond was for many years with the Pacific Coast Elvtr. Co. and its subsidiary, the Puget Sound Warehouse Co. He was known as the "dean of Inland Empire grain men." Born in Benton Co., Mo., Mr. Raymond came west in 1887, starting as a building contractor at Colfax. Deceased is survived by his widow and a son C. G. Raymond.—F. K. H.

PENNSYLVANIA

Canonsburg, Pa.—The Canonsburg Milling Co. was damaged by exposure to a nearby burning factory on May 24.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Winner, S. D.—Two new pits are being built at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

LaBolt, S. D.—The plant of the Farmers Grain & Livestock Co. was wind damaged on May 18.

Astoria, S. D.—Oscar A. Erickson has succeeded O. C. Hauger, resigned, as manager of the local elevator of George P. Sexauer & Son.

Osceola, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is having a new 10-ton scale and a dump installed at its elevator, also minor repairs made.

Canistota, S. D.—Improvements under way at the elevator of the Shanard Elvtr. Co. include new motor drive, new roofs and repairing of the siding.

Bridgewater, S. D.—The elevator driveway at the Mayer & Tschetter Elvtr. Co.'s plant is being widened and modern truck scales and dump installed.

Madison, S. D.—Additional dump gates have been installed at the Callan Grain & Seed Co.'s elevator, the driveway lengthened, new leg and head drive installed and the scales repaired.

Canova, S. D.—New foundations are being put under the elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., a new Howell Steel Boot tank and Howell sectional steel dump gates installed, the driveway lengthened and the office enlarged.

Rapid City, S. D.—The Rapid River Milling Co. has awarded contract to Chalmers & Borton for the construction of its new concrete 200,000-bu. elevator, to consist of eight tanks, 100 feet high. Equipment will include a 30-ton scale with 34-foot platform. Horner & Wyatt made the plans.

SOUTHEAST

Hattiesburg, Miss.—Fire, caused by an overheated motor, badly damaged the feed mill of the Hattiesburg Grocery Co. last month; loss \$7,000; covered by insurance.

Pantego, N. C.—L. R. Pilley, who is building a new elevator, has installed new equipment purchased from the Sidney Grain Mch'y. Co., including sheller and boot, stand elevator for sheller rolling screen cleaner, shafting, 63-foot elevator, Richardson Automatic Scale and necessary miscellaneous equipment.

TENNESSEE

Morristown, Tenn.—Final sale of the Pinnacle Mills property was held at the courthouse May 17, the property bringing \$19,250, the purchaser being the International Milling Co., of Minneapolis. The mill ceased operation in 1931.

Lebanon, Tenn.—A 20,000-bu. elevator is under construction for the Barry-Carter Milling Co. A cornmeal mill will be erected between the elevator and the flour mill and additional machinery installed in the mill will double its present capacity.

TEXAS

Bishop, Tex.—The Miracle Feed Mill will install a 300-bu. Hess Direct Heat Drier.

Bishop, Tex.—Bolland Bros. are putting in a 100-bu. Hess Drier in their elevator here.

Sherman, Tex.—Lightning slightly damaged the property of the G. B. R. Smith Milling Co. on May 12.

Stratford, Tex.—Mail addressed to the Patton Grain Co. is returned by the post office marked "Not here."

Anton, Tex.—Mail addressed to the Manion Elvtr. is returned by the post office marked "Unclaimed."

Silverton, Tex.—Plains Mill & Elvtr. Co., Incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: T. R. Whiteside, H. R. Brown and O. W. Chapman.

Greenville, Tex.—The International Milling Co. has placed an order with R. R. Howell & Co. for the major portion of the power transmission equipment and steel elevators required for the addition to its plant here. The new unit is expected to be in operation late in July.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—The Norris Grain Co., of Kansas City, according to an unconfirmed report, is said to have bot the local Rosenbaum elevator property, consisting of a 300,000-bu. cribbed house and seven acres of land in North Ft. Worth. The elevator, which is said to be well equipped, has not been used for two or three years.

Quanah, Tex.—The modern receiving and shipping elevator being built by the Farmers Co-op. Society will be of studded construction, will have a capacity of 36,000 bus. and will be sheathed with iron. Equipment will include a high speed leg with Atlas belting and Calumet buckets, operated by a 10-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motor thru a Clow-Winter Direct Connected Geared Head Drive. A Howell Distributing System will be installed, and a Howell Safety Man Lift will provide ready access to the distributor floor and head. C. F. Egan has the contract.

UTAH

Ogden, Utah—W. A. Talbot, with the Farmers National Grain Corp., has been transferred from this city to Amarillo, Tex.

WISCONSIN

Beloit, Wis.—A two-story addition, 60x120 feet, is being built to the feed mill and elevator of Krause Bros. It is to be completed by Aug. 1.

Hilbert, Wis.—Am making some changes at my elevator. Work has been started on remodeling the office. I bot the warehouse that joins my elevator and am installing an outside platform scale, a feed mixer and manlift, also painting the warehouse.—Simon Schwabenlander, prop. Hilbert Elvtr.

MILWAUKEE LETTER

The rate of interest for June has been determined by the finance com'te of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange at 5%.

Philip Orth, Jr., sec'y-treas. of the Phillip Orth Co., of this city, has been elected pres. of the National Ass'n of Flour Distributors.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The William O. Goodrich Co., affiliate of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., has transferred Hunter Goodrich, treas. of the local company, to Edgewater, N. J., to have charge of plant operations there. Mr. Goodrich has been in charge of feed sales here for several years. Arthur Smith, who has been in charge of the soybean division for the past eight years, succeeds Mr. Goodrich here.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Charles A. Krause Milling Co. is completing plans for the construction of a new corn mill, replacing the plant recently wrecked by explosion. The new plant will be of the daylight type and explosion proof, the capacity being larger than that of the former plant, the new corn mill to have a daily capacity of 23,000 bus. and the specialty mill 200 tons. Much of the new machinery has been ordered and the plant is expected to be ready to operate about the first of the year.

WYOMING

Casper, Wyo.—Roscoe W. Noland is building a bulk grain elevator, having a capacity of several carloads, at the rear of his feed store here, on the Northwestern Railroad tracks.

Livestock fatalities from grasshopper bait are directly traceable to carelessness. Typical examples of such carelessness are completely covering the ground with bait or sometimes leaving piles or lumps on the theory that "if a little is good, more is better"; storing unused bait where it may be confused with bagged grain or feed, leaving the doors of storage buildings open and discarding bait, or allowing it to lie in the open. About 130,000 tons (dry weight) of grasshopper bait has been scattered over 26,000,000 acres of crop, pasture, and range lands in the last three years. Where bait was used as directed, no authentic case of injury to farm animals has been reported.

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If you would avoid trade disputes and differences, and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs and returns one and retains the other.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intentions upon the other party and protects you against the expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

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Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5½x8". Order Form No. 6 CB. Weight, 9 oz. Price 75c; three copies \$2.00, plus postage.

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Analysis of Future Trading Accounts

D. B. Bagnell, at that time assistant chief accountant of the Grain Futures Administration, later in the employ of the Business Conduct Com'te of the Chicago Board of Trade, and now a general partner in a leading La Salle Street brokerage house, made an analysis of trading accounts in grain futures on the Chicago Board of Trade, on two different days, June 30, 1931, and Sept. 29, 1934.

The study was confined to wheat and corn, and as of the close of business on those dates. The first source of information in both investigations was the reports made to the Grain Futures Administration by the clearing firms on the Chicago Board of Trade. These reports disclosed which firms were carrying accounts with open contracts, and the books of these firms were then examined, and the total figures reported by them broken down to show the individual accounts involved.

Information was obtained on each account as to name, address, market position, and class. All accounts which appeared to be those of commission houses were then followed up in order to ascertain the identity of the actual owners of the contracts. This follow-up sometimes necessitated tracing contracts through

three or four commission houses before the actual traders were reached.

In the course of the Sept. 29, 1934, survey the records of 111 clearing firms and 507 non-clearing commission firms were examined, and information from 3 domestic firms and 11 foreign firms was obtained by correspondence.

As of Sept. 29, 11,011 accounts were long only 128,086,000 bus. wheat and 5,499 accounts were long only 76,873,000 bus. corn. 958 accounts were short only 99,276,000 bus. wheat, and 1,715 accounts were short only 57,653,000 bus. corn. 1,225 accounts were both long and short, long 29,231,000 bus. and short 58,019,000 bus. wheat; while in corn 875 accounts, both long and short, were long 12,778,000 bus. and short 89,515,000 bus. The total wheat held was 157,317,000 bus. long and 157,295,000 bus. short. Total corn held was 89,651,000 bus. long and 89,515,000 bus. short. The total number of accounts was 21,283.

Speculators held 75.40 per cent of the long contracts in wheat, while hedgers held 81.51 per cent of the short interest.

Size of Accounts.—The average net size of the 10,183 speculative accounts in wheat which were long only or long and short with a net long position was 9,790 bus. The 840 speculative wheat accounts on the short side average 10,420 bus. Of the long accounts, 4,846, or 47.59 per cent, were in the "job-lot" class, i. e., having less than 5,000 bus., and only 766, or 7.52 per cent, had as much as 25,000 bus.

The hedging accounts were, as was to be expected, much larger than the speculative. The 730 accounts on the long side in wheat which were classified as hedges averaged 22,530 bus., while the 299 on the short side were about 18 times as large, averaging 419,970 bus. each.

The largest speculative account in wheat was 3,000,000 bus. long, and the largest hedging account was 10,630,000 bus. short.

Chinese Active in the Futures Market.—On Sept. 29, 1934, every state in the United States was represented among the holders of futures contracts in wheat or corn on the Chicago Board of Trade. There were also a large number of traders in Canada, Europe, and the Orient.

While a considerable portion of the foreign business represents hedging, it is apparently predominantly speculative. Some idea of the extent of the European and oriental trading may be gathered from the fact that 344 accounts were reported from China, 102 from France, 79 from England, and 23 from the Netherlands.

Among traders with other occupations, representing nearly every common line of human endeavor, are found actors, ambassadors, army officers, authors, aviators, bailiffs, barbers, baseball players, butlers, chefs, clam digger, detectives, dressmakers, entomologist, firemen, guards, ice skater (professional), janitors, judges, lace makers,

mariners, naval officers, nurses, pawnbrokers, pugilist, saloonkeeper, State senators, sexton, undertakers, and waitresses.

Occupations Represented

	Number
Merchants (including automobile dealers, druggists, grocers, etc.)	1,437
Retired	793
Unemployed	530
Physicians	523
Salesmen	492
Attorneys	397
Insurance brokers	200
Teachers	163
Engineers	124
Accountants and auditors	119
Dentists	112
Secretaries and stenographers	104
Bankers, unclassified (probably mainly investment bankers)	75
Bank officers and employees	51
Clergymen	25

Traveling Soybean Exhibit

A passenger coach filled with soybean products will tour eight states in August and September under the auspices of the American Soybean Ass'n and the state experiment stations in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey, completing its run at Urbana, Ill., Sept. 14 and 15 at the annual convention of the American Soybean Ass'n.

The coach now is in the car shops receiving a coat of soybean paint on the exterior. A soybean varnish is being used to finish the interior. The car will be equipped with a soybean floor covering, door knobs and window sills made from soybeans are being installed.

The exhibits will include scores of commercial products manufactured in whole or in part from soybean byproducts. A miniature mill will be carried to show how oil is extracted from the beans.

Rail Truck for Feeds

A contrivance in use by the Farmers Shipping Ass'n at Dyersville, Ia., for handling feeds in its 28x132 ft. tile warehouse is a 2½x8 ft., four-wheeled truck capable of supporting three or four tons of material.

The truck bed is carried on flanged wheels, over light rails set two ft. apart in the concrete floor. These rails run thru a center aisle the length of the house. Feeds, cement, and other farm supplies are stacked ceiling high on either side of this aisle.

The bed of the truck is covered with metal, fastened with counter-sunk nails, so that sacks of material will slide easily in handling. The rails extend to stops on the loading dock at the front of the warehouse and place the load at about truck bed level to minimize labor.

H. J. Mescher is manager of the Farmers Shipping Ass'n, which deals in livestock, feeds, fencing, tile, posts and other farm supplies. Feed mixing, to order, thru a one-half ton vertical feed mixer, is among the ass'n's activities.

Long Scale Platforms for Semi-Trailers

A long scale platform that will weigh all of a semi-trailer truck outfit at one time is no guarantee of protection from all of the tricks that designing itinerant truckers may devise, but it does eliminate the possibility of fraudulent weights thru use of a concealed hydraulic jack working against the fifth wheel of a semi-trailer. No trucker operating a semi-trailer so equipped will buy grain from, or sell grain to an elevator that does its weighing on a long scale deck where the hydraulic jack can get no leverage.

One of the few scale decks of this character among the grain elevators of northern Illinois is the 34x9 ft. platform on the 20 ton Soweigh scale of the Hinckley Grain Co., at Hinckley, Ill.

"No matter how big they come," says Manager A. K. Clark, "we can handle them. The truck length limit in Illinois is 35 ft. and a truck of this length has room to spare ahead and behind the front and back wheels on our 34 ft. platform.

"Also it is inconvenient for a trucker to get at the rods and levers of our scale. To get into the pit a plank has to be raised, and the planks are fastened down tight."

The Hinckley Grain Co. has a 1½ ton Dodge truck of its own, with tight grain box and dual rear wheels. In the photo herewith the rear wheels of the truck are well on the scale platform, while Manager Clark stands at the other end of the platform to show how much room there is to spare.



(1) The Hinckley Grain Co.'s truck rests at one end of the company's 34 ft. scale deck, while Manager A. K. Clark stands at the other end to show how much length is available for vehicles. (2 and 3) Sliding a sack of feed from truck onto loading platform of Farmers Shipping Ass'n, Dyersville, Ia. Manager H. J. Mescher converses with group of farmers after loading feed order for one of them on warehouse track truck.

Occupational Diseases Act of Indiana

By A. E. LEIF of Fort Wayne before Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n

The Occupational Diseases law of this state has been analyzed by several authorities and booklets have been mailed, no doubt, to all the grain men. Therefore, the general provisions of the law are more or less understood, and I shall only attempt to cover some of the main features as they affect the grain trade.

Seventeen states now have an Occupational Disease law, and Michigan has passed a similar law in the last few days, and, when signed by the Governor, this will make a total of eighteen states. The Indiana law is broader than some of the states. It says: "Any disease contracted by reason of employment is an Occupational Disease." The medical profession has proved that some forms of dust contains silica; and that silica will produce a disease called silicosis. This discovery opened up a field for a large number of damage suits against many employers. This finally developed into what has been called "The Dust Disease Racket," due to so many fake claims brought into court by unscrupulous lawyers. These claims ran into millions of dollars; consequently, the manufacturers of steel, glass, asbestos, paints, and other lines, requested the Federal government to enact an Occupational Diseases Law, which requires all claims to be handled in the same manner as the Workmen's Compensation law.

Under the new law, all claims are disposed of without resort to Common law courts. How does the law operate? It functions almost exactly like the Workmen's Compensation law; in fact, the benefits under the Occupational Diseases Act are the same, and employers have the same obligations to provide medical, surgical and hospital services under the diseases act, as they have under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The Diseases Act differs from the Accident Act in one way, namely, acceptance of the diseases law is entirely optional with the employer, whereas, under the accident law, employers are subject to its provisions, UNLESS they notify the state board they do not wish to comply. Those who elect to come under the Occupational Diseases Act, and desire to be insured, can arrange to do so by having their Workmen's Compensation policy endorsed to include occupational diseases. Those who do not elect to come under the Occupational Diseases Act, will be deemed to have elected NOT to be bound by the act. In such cases, an employee alleging disability from Occupational Disease, or his dependents, in case of death, may sue the employer in the ordinary courts of law. There is no limit to the amount of damages recoverable by an employee in such a suit; but in death cases, the amount recoverable must not exceed \$10,000.

What about the dust in grain elevators? When this dust is analyzed, it is found to

contain vegetable matter, plus some soil. This dust can cause a man to become sick; in fact, some men can't stand this dust. However, this dust is not considered dangerous to life, especially if exposure can be held to a reasonable minimum, and, if negligence is reasonably avoided. Fortunately for both the employees and the employers in the grain trade, hazards to health are not serious, and I understand insurance rates on Occupational Disease in a country elevator will be very low. On the other hand, bear in mind (and now I quote conclusions of V. Pres. Randall of the Travelers), "There are any number of diseases of ordinary life which are not thought of in terms of occupational diseases, yet no one can say when medical testimony may be introduced with the idea of connecting such a condition to the employment. Obviously, the most important point in all the discussion is how best to prevent occupational diseases."

Effect of Heat on Germination of Grain

The following conclusions of experiments made on the effect of heat on the germination of grain in drying were made by W. H. Cashmore and published by the Institute for Research in Agricultural Engineering, University of Oxford. Technical Notes on Mechanical Farming No. 1. June, 1932.

"In practice, moisture contents of grain to be dried vary from 18 to 30% and the final moisture content required varies from 14 to 16%. Under these conditions a grain temperature of 140° F. is the highest permissible. In order to ensure this, the ingoing hot air should never exceed 155° F.

"Tests carried out with barley are not included in this note, as the germination of the control sample was low. The general behavior, however, appeared to be identical with that for wheat.

"Measurements of germination energy indicated that it was lowered with grain temperatures above 130° F. When sufficient rest period was allowed after drying, there were indications of a recovery. In general, temperatures which did not lower total germination did not permanently affect germination energy, provided that the final moisture content was not below 11.0%.

"Erratic results were obtained with grain immediately after harvest. This was partly due to the fact that most seeds require a rest period after harvest, and partly to the high moisture contents following an abnormally wet season.

"It is possible that from sample to sample and from season to season there is a variation in the vitality of the germ which would cause a slight variation in its resistance to heat."

Millers National Federation officers chosen at the recent annual meeting are: Pres., O. D. Fisher, Seattle, Wash.; 1st v. p., Ward Magill, Wichita, Kan.; 2d v. p., Richard P. Johnson, Knoxville, Tenn.; executive v. p. and treas., Geo. Livingston; v. p. and Washington representative, Herman Fakler; sec'y, Herman Steen.

Sixty solvents for the determination of wheat and flour pigments were investigated and a general relation found between efficiency of extraction and chemical constitution. In decreasing order this is: tertiary alcohols, secondary alcohols, primary alcohols, hydrocarbons, ethers and oxides, esters, halogen derivatives, ketones and aldehydes. By a process of elimination, normal butyl alcohol finally was selected. This solvent is employed, saturated with water, and under these conditions yields extracts of high brilliancy and free from any trace of turbidity. It extracts more pigment than the naphtha + alcohol previously employed and spectral distribution curves indicate the essentially carotenoid nature of such extracts.—Dominion of Canada Grain Research Laboratories.

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.10, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.35, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

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Universal Grain Code: Most complete, up-to-date grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. 150 pages, 4½x7 inches. Price, leather, \$3.00; paper, \$1.00.

Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code: Revised with all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

Dowling's Grain Code for Grain Milling and Produce Trades, 6th edition: Used extensively in Western Canada. 154 pages. 4½x6½ inches. Weight 4 ozs. Price \$3.00.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: (1936) For the flour feed and grain trades. 157 pages, 3½x6½ inches. Cloth bound. Weight 6 ozs. Price \$2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher: 10th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 148 pages, 4½x5½ inches. Cloth \$4.00.

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Peerless Grain Code for International grain and feed trades. 300,000 different offers expressed by one half codeword combining Destination, Time of Shipment, Quantity, Quality and Price. 10,000 complete Phrases relate to Export grain trade. Private Supplement contains 3000 blank code words. Price \$85.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code: Hinrich's fourth edition, completed especially for export grain trade. 152 pages, 6½x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

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Grain Carriers

Grain and grain products were loaded into 26,154 cars during the week ended May 22, against 31,350 cars during the like week of 1936, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Southern ports terminal railroads are publishing, effective June 15, a rate of 63 cents per 100 pounds on bluegrass seed, minimum carloads 30,000 pounds, from Omaha, Neb., and related points to gulf ports (ship side) applicable on traffic for export.

Abandonment of its entire line of 32.25 miles from Bemidji, to Redby, Minn., was requested June 5 by the Minneapolis, Red Lake & Manitoba Ry. Co., informing the Interstate Commerce Commission motor truck competition makes it impossible to earn operating expenses.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has granted the joint request of the demurrage committee of the National Industrial Traffic League and the Ass'n of American Railroads to waive demurrage charges which accrued on account of the recent floods in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys.

A 60 cents per hundred pounds freight rate on soybean cake and meal shipped by rail from western and southwestern points to Pacific coast ports was recommended June 7 by an examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The present rates are generally 77.5 cents per hundred pounds. The examiner defined western and southwestern points as those west of Lake Michigan, the Illinois-Indiana state boundary, and the line of the Illinois Central railroad from Cairo, Ill., to New Orleans.

The Tri-State Wheat Transportation Council, with headquarters at Dayton, Wash., will battle increases in the rates of inter-coastal steamboats and southeastern railroads to south Atlantic and gulf ports. Subscriptions of 1 mill a bushel from each of the wheat growers in the Inland Empire are solicited, with agreements providing for three years' subscriptions, '37-'38 and '39. It is declared that the Inland Empire wheat grower pays 13 to 16 mills a ton mile to reach north Pacific ports, while wheat moves to north Atlantic ports for 4 mills a ton mile.—F. K. H.

The car spotting ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission has been upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States in the appeal from the district court at Milwaukee, where the Commission's rulings against the Goodman Lumber Co. and the A. O. Smith Corporation were upheld. In these cases, the Commission required the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway and the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad to cease making allowances to the industrial concerns for car spotting services performed by them as agents for the two railroads. The decision of the Supreme Court was given without an opinion.

Revision of proportional rates on grain and grain products from Chicago and related gateways to points in the central territory was found unjustifiable by examiners of the Interstate Commerce Commission, reporting June 7. The revisions, proposed by carriers in the central territory which extends east of the Mississippi to a line between Pittsburgh and Buffalo, were designed as components of through rates on grain and grain products from Missouri River and Minneapolis-Duluth markets. At the same time, the examiners found that proportional rates on grains other than wheat, on grain products other than flour, and on mill feeds and grain by-products from Missouri River markets and Minneapolis-Duluth, and related points, to cen-

tral territory were unreasonable and unduly prejudicial to the extent they exceed the contemporaneous rates on wheat and flour between the same points.

Midwest Grain Rates to Southeast

by W. G. HAUG, Winchester, Ind.
before Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n

Most of you are aware of a general investigation being made by the I.C.C. into rates, etc., from river points to the southeast. Directly or indirectly we are interested in the southern markets because a major portion of our wheat finds its way to the south. Several years ago points north of the river found it difficult to ship wheat and oats to the south because of the cheap wheat and flour being shipped by the Pacific coast via water to southern and eastern ports, then trucked to the interior.

In self preservation a movement was started to obtain a reduction in rates from river points to the south, a reduction necessary to compete with west coast materials. Southern carriers published lower rates. These rates were suspended upon complaint by west coast interests. However, the I.C.C. was persuaded to lift the suspension and permitted the rates to go into effect. A noticeable improvement in demand from the south developed and we were able to move wheat at a fair price.

West coast shippers are putting up a strong fight either to have the reduced rates advanced to their former level or, they insist, that proportional rates, ex water, be published from ports to the interior. Either will work against us. For this reason we supported the southern carriers and mills, and I appeared as witness before the I.C.C. at the Atlanta hearing as a representative of the entire membership of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

I believe the I.C.C. will recognize our plight in its final decision. The next hearing will be held in Chicago, June 21. This hearing will deal with water movement on our rivers.

Several large interests that have facilities on rivers are struggling to increase their God-given advantages by asking the carriers to publish proportional rates from river ports to inland territory. Water rates are extremely low compared to rail rates. Water carriers are not regulated by the I.C.C. This enables them to make whatever rate it will take to get the business. Barge lines, mostly owned and operated by the government, can change anything they like without criticism. I was told of one case, by the man who handled the shipment, that the quoted rate, by the barge line, was around 8c, and he knows that the shipment moved on a 3.5c rate. He saw the freight bill. That's fine competition. The tax payer must carry the load by increased taxes, and the barge line serves only a few industries.

A large southern receiver of grain, who is regularly in the market for a large volume of grain from country elevators, and terminal points, took delivery at Chicago of a large amount of oats during the early part of May, and immediately ordered the oats loaded into a barge and shipped them to Memphis, from which point they were loaded into cars for shipment to southern points. By reason of the cheap water rate the delivered price to the south was about 4c per bushel less than he had been paying in Illinois and Indiana. He immediately reduced his bid 4c per bushel. If present local rates from river ports are lowered it will mean a lower level in price during the period river navigation is open.

When prices in the consuming territory are lowered a corresponding decline is reflected in producing sections. To combat this evil, our Ass'n must join in the fight before the I.C.C. in June.

Railroads claim that such improved natural waterways as the Ohio River cost the taxpayers about \$140,000 per mile for construction, and more than \$3,500 per mile per year for mainte-

nance and operation. On the Missouri River between St. Louis and Kansas City the construction cost is nearly \$190,000 per mile, and the maintenance cost nearly \$3,500 per mile per year. Rarely are these subsidized agencies able to haul freight as cheaply as the railroads, all costs considered, but they are able to take freight away from the railroads because so large a part of their cost is borne by the unwitting taxpayer.

Mr. Woodlock says, "We have had for the best part of twenty years the shocking spectacle of government itself operating barges upon the Mississippi and Warrior rivers in direct competition with privately owned railroads, using some \$23,000,000 of the public money in the enterprise. At least ten times as much public money has been poured into these streams to make them navigable, and investigation shows there never has been earned any sum to represent an appreciable return."

Train Lengths

The bill to shorten trains should be protested vigorously. Farmers should write representatives in Congress to vote against it. This Make-Work bill, known as train limit bill, excess crew and 6 hour bills, if passed, will cost the carriers in operation about one billion dollars, and would necessitate a rate increase of about 23%. You and your farmers will pay this bill.

Reduction of Elevator Rentals

Officials of western trunk line railroads have held two meetings at Chicago this year to consider reduction in the rentals of terminal grain elevator properties, and will hold a third meeting June 15.

Operators are demanding lower rentals to compensate for the lack of profit in operation for several years past, on account of the absence of a carrying charge in the distant futures, changes in grain rates and transit privileges.

Five of the railroad companies are said to have been unable to negotiate leases on the past basis.

Railroad Claim Books

require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your return by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

- A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.
- B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.
- C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.
- D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.
- E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A. Price, \$2.00. Weight 3 lbs.

411-E contains 100 sets all Form E. Price, \$2.00.

411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E. Price, \$2.00.

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Canal Subsidy Unfair to Railroads

For construction cost alone, counting nothing whatever for interest on the huge investment, the taxpayers of New York have put up, just since the year 1903, more than \$335,000 per mile on the state barge canal, more than three times the investment in the average mile of railroad in the United States, including a proportionate share of the cost of locomotives and cars, and in addition they are today spending nearly \$6,000 per mile per year on canal maintenance and operation. All for the benefit of a few shippers who use the waterway.

Rarely are these subsidized agencies able to haul freight as cheaply as the railroads, all costs considered, but they are able to take freight away from the railroads because so large a part of their total cost of operation is borne by the unwitting taxpayer. An immediate tendency of such diversions of tonnage is to increase the unit cost of hauling the lessened volume of business on the essential railroads. The real effect, therefore, of the effort to create so-called cheap transportation through public subsidy is not only to increase the burdens of the taxpayer but also to add to the total true cost of hauling this nation's commerce.

Long Term Contracts

By E. L. DIAL, before California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Now is the logical time to get action on contracts for the simple reason that everyone very soon will be contracting for 60 days, 90 days, and maybe six month periods. If we do not stop it now, it will be too late. I think that everyone in the industry, if they only knew that everyone would follow the plan, would be willing to discontinue contracting; and the only reason that they do not, possibly, is because they fear some competitor would not.

In the interests of sound merchandising, it is unlikely that the feed merchants of California will accept lightly the action of some two hundred feed manufacturers in various sections of the United States who have vowed to eliminate long term feed contracts. California has led all states in promoting fair trade acts through legislation and should not be found wanting in this most critical period.

Unless you as distributors curb the evils in your own business, you may rest assured the time is not far distant when legislation, both State and Federal, will step into the picture and regulate your business for you. You can readily understand that if one branch of your industry is controlled by legislation other divisions will follow. If you desire to regulate that which you have created it may be necessary to do some old-fashioned house-cleaning.

It is inconceivable to believe that long term feed contracts have ever in any instance been found advantageous to seller or buyer. It is not sound merchandising protecting contracts for a period of over sixty days and be considered just to both parties. It would seem, rather than provide for a carrying charge of, say, 25c per ton for each fifteen days or portion thereof, there should be inserted on contracts a clause that any undelivered portion of a contract written for sixty days be cancelled; and in the event of a decline in price, no guaranty should be made against said decline.

The industry's welfare might be considered at stake if distributors continue avoiding this issue. It is my humble opinion that every dealer should endorse any plan that forbids long term contracts and faithfully be found to live up to that plan.

California merchants have only to stand together to immediately eliminate these vicious long term feed contracts in favor of sixty day contracts with a carrying charge and cancellation clause. It is hard to believe that Califor-

nia manufacturers and dealers can offer any reasonable excuse for not joining with the hundreds of dealers located throughout the United States who are in favor of discontinuing long term feed contracts.

Many of you may be willing to do so but fear, however, that your competitor may continue the practice. I am sure, however, your competitor will face the new issues as you will face them for, after all, the business man's problem is in keeping abreast of the new developments.

If the course of your business is going to be determined by long term feed contracts, then I am afraid you may consider yourself in a very dangerous position because, after all, long term feed contracts can be considered as certainly the weakest link in any progressive program.

Double Checks Weight of Grain to Truckers

C. W. Welch, manager of the Funk's Grove Grain Co., at McLean, Ill., has a manner of avoiding slips on truck weights when he sells grain to truckers.

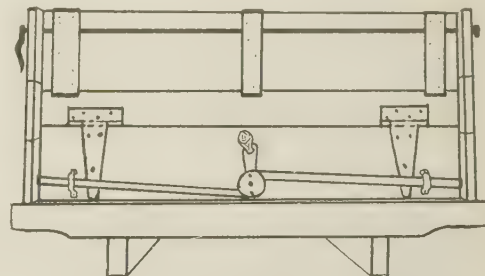
Trucks are loaded thru a loading spout from the automatic scale, and this weight is checked against the net as shown by the receiving scale at the office. If the weights come within a relatively few pounds of agreeing Mr. Welch is satisfied that they are correct, but if they do not check out close he immediately inspects the truck for the cause of error.

He believes it would be difficult for a trucker,

even for a group of truckers, to defraud on double scale weights, because it would be almost impossible to make them both cause the same amount of error in weights.

End Gate for Trucks

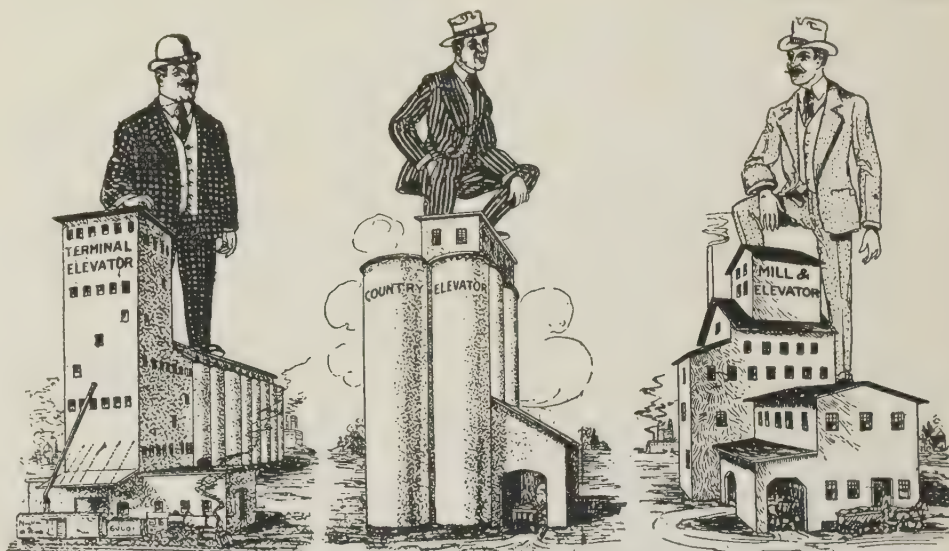
GRAIN DEALERS appreciate end gates in farm trucks like the one used by John Husser,



A Convenient, Easy-to-Open, Truck End-Gate Door.

Bureau county, Illinois, farmer, and would do well to fit their own trucks, when used for hauling grain, with a similar mechanism.

The bottom part of this end gate is hinged about half or two-thirds of the way up from the truck bed. Bars attached to a quick release handle slide thru guides into slots in the sides of the truck box to hold this end gate door shut. The bars may be made of strap iron.



Every Man Is Different—So Is Every Elevator

As a tailor made garment is made to fit correctly any type of man, so the "Randolph" Drier is made to fit any situation which may arise in an elevator, mill or other processing plants.

Individual drier units are made in all sizes from 100 to 1250 bushels per hour, operated by the Direct Heat or steam system.

"Randolph" Driers cost less per bushel to house—use less horsepower to operate and less fuel to dry grain properly.

Ask the man who has one—that's all.

Manufactured by

O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY
TOLEDO OHIO

Field Seeds

Seattle, Wash.—J. Otto Nordgren, proprietor of the Junction Feed & Seed Store, died May 24 after a year's illness.

Gooding, Ida.—The Gooding Seed Co. will build a seed cleaning plant and warehouse 120 by 52 ft., the cleaning department to be three stories high.

Cleveland, O.—The Seed Verification Service of the Department of Agriculture will hold a meeting June 14 in the Statler Hotel, after the meeting of the Farm Seed Group.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Carl L. Rebstock, pres. of the Queen City Seed Co., died of a heart attack May 23 while visiting his summer home at Bay Beach, Ont. He was 43 years of age.

Grinnell, Ia.—Gordon D. and Chas. I. Sumner of Ottumwa have purchased a large factory building here and will make extensive improvements to adapt it to their seed business, their specialty being blue grass seed.

Five hundred Hoosier corn growers using certified hybrid seed corn are expected to compete this year for the Barr trophy of the Indiana Corn Growers' Ass'n, according to announcement by K. E. Beeson, sec'y of the Ass'n.

Evansville, Ind.—Fourteen employees of the McCarty Seed Co. have gone on strike for a pay increase from 29 to 60 cents an hour. I. A. McCarty, owner, said: "I told them they were free to go if they could not get along with us. They can come back if they want."

New York, N. Y.—Wm. E. Marshall of W. E. Marshall & Co., died May 26 at Califon, N. J., after a long illness, aged 64 years. He was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, went to the United States in 1891, and, after 9 years' experience with seed firms, engaged in the seed business on his own account.

Seattle, Wash.—Planting of sudan grass as late as June 1 as an emergency forage crop is recommended by A. E. Lovett, county agricultural agent. The seed should be planted at the rate of twenty pounds to the acre. Because of an extremely late season, many farmers have been unable to plant forage crops at the regular time.—F. K. H.

Prof. J. C. Hackleman, Extension Agronomist, University of Illinois, reports that 12 portable seed cleaning and treating machines are now ready for use in handling Illinois seed wheat. Others will be ready by seeding time. All of the demands cannot be met. Farmers are anxious to have their seed wheat treated and cleaned and to pay for this service. The good effects of the introduction of these machines are much greater than the direct benefits resulting from the cleaning and treating of wheat, says Prof. Hackleman. Having the machines in operation in a county make the farmers "pure seed conscious." They clean their own seed or dispose of poor seed wheat and buy good seed of recommended varieties.

Weiser, Ida.—The Petrashek Seed & Feed Co. has succeeded the Petrashek Warehouse Co., but will continue the property of Geo. L. Petrashek, who recently constructed a show window in the side of the warehouse.

Minto, N. D.—A. Michalski, the elevator man, is trying out different varieties of grain. He is planting Marquis, Ceres, Reward, Thatcher, Alaska, Polish, Hope, Montana King, Garnet, Velvet Chaff, Hurdfield, No. 1098, Apex, Renown, Quality and Progress; durum, Mindum, Kubenka, Pentad and Golden Ball wheat; Wisconsin 38, Velvet, Manchuria, Oderbrucker, Odessa, Spartan, Polish, Trebi, O. A. C. 21 and Black Barless barley; Manchur, Manchuria, Minsoy soybeans, and Wisconsin Black Crested Wheat Grass.

Program of American Seed Trade Ass'n

The 55th annual convention of the American Seed Trade Ass'n will be held June 15 to 17 at the Statler Hotel, Cleveland, O.

A preliminary meeting of the Farm Seed Group will be held at 9:30 a. m., Monday, June 14, in the Lattice Room.

Merritt Clark will preside over a com'te meeting to study the Patman Act, in parlors F., G. and H. at 10 a. m.

The Farm Seed Group will meet again in the afternoon.

Tuesday morning Pres. Floyd Bradley will deliver an address and Sec'y C. E. Kendel will make a report.

Tuesday afternoon Curtis Nye Smith, counsel, will make a report on the Patman Act.

Wednesday morning Wm. P. Wood will deliver an address on hybrid corn.

Thursday morning will be devoted to com'te reports and election of officers.

Entertainment will include the President's reception Tuesday evening, with dancing, and entertainment by the Junior Seedsmen. The banquet has been eliminated this year, and the registration fee has been reduced to \$3.

"Sweet" Clover

Common domestic sweet clovers contain coumarin, a crystalline substance of vanilla-like odor and bitter taste. This substance in improperly cured sweet clover hay is credited with having a toxic effect on livestock.

Seven years ago, W. J. Morse and P. H. Dorsett, plant explorers for the federal Department of Agriculture, sent to this country from the Chihli province in China, a specimen of an annual sweet clover that was really "sweet," since it contained no coumarin. Since then 27 biennial sweet clovers of similar character have been sent back from central Europe, Russia and Mongolia.

In preliminary tests at the Wisconsin Experiment Station livestock have been found showing a preference for the imported varieties, and spoiled samples have been fed to calves and rabbits without ill effect.

Shorter and less productive than domestic varieties the new clovers are being crossed with domestic varieties in an effort to produce domestic clovers with low coumarin content, but all attempts so far have failed. However, R. A. Brink and W. L. Roberts, conducting the breeding work, have found a method for measuring coumarin content to .001% on a dry basis, have found domestic varieties varying widely in coumarin content, and hope to breed varieties that will carry no bitter taste, even if improperly cured.

Seed Testing Course at Purdue

Seedsmen, agricultural teachers, and others will be interested in the two courses, both of the three weeks intensive type, that are being offered this summer by the agronomy department of Purdue University. One course, corn and small grains, is for advanced study carrying graduate credit, and the other, official methods of seed testing, is undergraduate in nature and of special value to seedsmen and teachers.

Crop variety plots, the plant breeding nursery, and crossing plots will be available at the Soils and Crops Farm at Lafayette for field and laboratory use in connection with the corn and small grains course, which begins June 14 and continues thru July 3. Corn, wheat, oats, barley, and rye will be among the crops studied, taking up varieties and methods of improvement by self and open pollination. Hybrid corn and how it is produced will be among the interesting features of the three weeks' course. Practical phases will be emphasized, including low temperature and disease resistance, cultural requirements, and adaptation.

The seed testing course, which begins July 5 and ends July 24, is limited to an enrollment of 12, altho last year more than 30 applications from eight states were received. The course will be administered by staff members from both the agronomy and the agricultural chemistry departments. Official methods of seed testing, both for germination and purity, will be thoroly covered during the three weeks. The laboratory work will be supplemented with lectures and field trips providing an opportunity for first hand study of noxious and troublesome weeds.

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., brokers, New York, have announced that after July 1 they would restrict their stock commission business to cash for accounts with less than \$25,000 average annual debit balance.

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds

Imports of forage plant seeds during May and during the 11 months ending May 31, 1937, compared with the like periods of 1935-36, as reported by the Bureau of Plant Industry, have been as follows, in pounds:

Kind of Seed	1937	May 1936	July 1 to May 31 1936-37	1935-36
Alfalfa	249,100	800	3,572,600	56,700
Bluegrass, Can.	9,800	6,400	120,400	150,300
Bluegrass, Ky. ....	.....	2,800	100	2,800
Brome, smooth	53,300	142,300	716,100	834,700
Clover—				
Alsike	70,200	1,900	3,181,700	62,200
Crimson	98,600	.....	5,519,600	2,148,800
Red	350,200	10,800	13,817,500	47,000
White	264,300	120,400	1,893,300	1,472,000
Grass, orchard.	48,800	2,200	1,860,900	662,500
Fescue, meadow .....	.....	.....	2,600	.....
Millet, foxtail. ....	.....	13,500	758,400	294,000
Rape, winter.	50,500	185,800	7,495,100	7,399,500
Ryegrass, Ital.	2,800	.....	38,800	29,900
Ryegrass, peren.	83,900	24,500	849,900	485,400
Timothy	700	.....	105,200	800
Vetch, common	22,000	.....	257,900	.....
Vetch, hairy.	258,100	30,000	2,795,600	1,580,400
Bentgrass	1,000	4,400	21,200	29,400
Bluegrass—				
Annual	900	.....	5,300	200
Rough	23,600	27,400	470,300	463,300
Wood .....	.....	.....	2,600	1,600
Bromegrass .....	.....	.....	4,800	.....
Clover, suckling	2,200	.....	59,400	59,000
Dogtail, crested .....	.....	.....	12,700	18,100
Fescue, Chew.	32,700	37,900	1,121,100	615,900
Fescue, other.	36,000	6,700	111,200	77,100
Grass—				
Bermuda .....	.....	6,700	.....	6,700
Dallis	11,300	7,000	60,800	26,500
Guinea .....	.....	.....	1,500	200
Molasses .....	.....	.....	3,200	5,000
Rescue .....	.....	.....	1,700	12,000
Rhodes	14,800	5,500	22,400	19,400
Sudan .....	.....	.....	.....	206,100
Velvet	1,900	.....	20,100	3,900
Medick, black. ....	.....	.....	26,800	31,500
Mixtures, grass .....	.....	.....	2,500	.....
Oatgrass, tall. ....	.....	.....	12,800	.....
Sweetclover—				
White	38,300	62,900	4,542,900	441,800
Yellow	34,600	400	965,000	400
Wheatgrass—				
Crested	9,800	9,200	167,300	94,600
Slender	13,700	21,300	144,200	38,900

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.
Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

GREEN SPRINGS, OHIO
The O & M Seed Co., seed merchants.

PAULDING, O.
Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.
Scott, T. Maurice, field seeds, carlot originator.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.
Soo Terminal Co., grass, flax, peas.

Seed Mixtures for Permanent Pastures

In establishing a permanent pasture, the use to which the pasture is to be put must be kept in mind. A pasture satisfactory for beef cattle may not be desirable either for dairy cattle or for hogs.

The choice depends largely upon the adaptability of the plants to natural conditions. Under the best conditions a wide range of crops for permanent pasture is available. Under the most adverse conditions—shade, poor drainage, and depleted, acid soil—the choice is limited.

Wherever it is desired to establish a turf in the shortest time possible without a nurse crop of small grain, ryegrass if adapted, may be included in any of the following mixtures, recommended by the Illinois Exp. Sta.:

Mixtures for rich soils: For rich, well-drained corn belt soils there is a wide choice of crops. A simple mixture may include such as the following: Timothy, pounds per acre, 6, Kentucky bluegrass 7, Red clover 3, White clover 2, total 18. In this mixture the timothy and red clover may be expected to furnish most of the feed the first year, and then to disappear gradually.

For a greater diversity, one of the following mixtures may be used: Timothy, pounds per acre, 3, Bromegrass 4, Kentucky bluegrass 4, Redtop 3, Red clover 2, Alfalfa 2, White clover 2, Alsike clover 2, total 22; or Timothy, pounds per acre, 4, Bromegrass 5, Kentucky bluegrass 5, Red clover 2, Alsike clover 2, White clover 2, total 20.

Mixtures for fertile soils: A wide variety of forage plants may be included in the mixtures for fertile, poorly drained soils. Timothy, pounds per acre, 4, Redtop 4, Meadow foxtail 5, Meadow fescue 5, Alsike clover 2, total 20; or Timothy, pounds per acre, 4, Meadow fescue 5, Redtop 3, Canada bluegrass 4, Alsike clover 2, White clover 2, total 20.

If the soil is extremely wet reed canary grass should be used alone.

Mixtures for poor soils: The plants in the following mixtures are well adapted to poor but well-drained soils: Orchard grass, pounds per acre, 5, Redtop 4, Canada bluegrass 5, Alsike clover 2, Lespedeza 5, total 21; or Orchard grass, pounds per acre, 4, Timothy 3, Redtop 3, Canada bluegrass 4, Lespedeza 4, Alsike clover 2, White clover 2, total 22.

Mixtures for poor, wet soils: Not so many kinds of plants are adapted to these soils, but the plants that are adapted include both grasses and legumes. Timothy, pounds per acre, 7, Redtop 7, Alsike clover 3, total 17; or Timothy, pounds per acre, 5, Redtop 5, Canada bluegrass 6, Alsike clover 3, total 19.

Mixtures for sandy soil: Unusual soils demand special treatment. For sandy soil the following mixture is useful: Bromegrass 5, Meadow foxtail 4, Italian ryegrass 4, Canada bluegrass 4, Redtop 3, Alfalfa 3, total 23.

Meadow foxtail is tolerant to sandy soils only when they are wet, and alfalfa is not tolerant to soils that are wet or acid.

Mixtures for varying soils: A wide range of adaptation is required in plants seeded in soils that vary in type, fertility and drainage. Variety features suitable seed mixtures for

making pastures in such fields. Included should be: Orchard grass 4, Timothy 3, Redtop 3, Kentucky bluegrass 3, Canada bluegrass 3, White clover 2, Lespedeza 4, total 22; or Orchard grass 5, Bromegrass 5, Redtop 3, Kentucky bluegrass 4, Alsike clover 2, Lespedeza 4, total 23.

Minhybrid Yields

Three Minnesota produced hybrid corn varieties, Minhybrids 301, 401 and 402, showed themselves superior to a number of open-pollinated farm varieties in demonstrations conducted on 323 farms in 54 counties in 1936, announces R. F. Crim, and H. K. Hayes, University Farm, St. Paul.

The hybrids showed themselves to be outstanding in vigor, early maturity, standing ability and uniformity of plant type, in Todd, Kandiyohi, Meeker, Wright, Hennepin, McLeod and Renville counties. Minhybrid, 401 excelled the farm varieties on the seven farms on which it was tried with an increase of 8.6 bus. per acre, while Minhybrid 402 excelled on all four farms on which it was tried by 11.2 bus.

A conference to consider a revision of quarantine No. 38, on account of the black stem rust of grains, will be held in Washington, D. C., on July 14. Lee A. Strong, chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, has announced. The conference will open at 10 a. m. in the South Building auditorium of the Department of Agriculture. The proposal to be discussed is that of adding Missouri, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia to the list of States designated as protected in the quarantine, and thereby regulating the interstate movement into or between such States of all barberry and Mahonia plants, except the Japanese barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*) and its rust-immune varieties.

Seed Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1936, in bushels, except where otherwise indicated, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
FLAXSEED				
Chicago	84,000	1,000	64,000	10,000
Duluth	723,251	22,338	592,316	122,061
Ft. William	145,544	125,275	37,567	50,595
Minneapolis	607,840	243,720	28,080	39,820
Superior	102	18,194	651,637	35,497
KAFIR AND MILO				
Hutchinson	3,900	3,900	.....	.....
Kansas City	50,400	96,600	67,200	68,400
St. Joseph	.....	1,500	.....	.....
Wichita	6,500	6,500	1,300	2,600
CANE SEED				
Ft. Worth	3,900	5,200	.....	.....
Kansas City	2,800	37,800	.....	4,200
SORGHUM				
Ft. Worth	22,400	186,400	45,600	48,400
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs.	151,000	29,000	179,000	.....
Milwaukee, lbs.	.....	45,000	2,275	79,100
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs.	698,000	254,000	289,000	190,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	.....	794,455	15,765	190,930
SOY BEANS				
Chicago	167,000	724,000	247,000	1,012,000
Peoria	10,800	13,200	.....	.....
Toledo	754,800	.....	.....	.....

Cleaning and Treating Seed Grain

BY O. L. BARR, BICKNELL, IND.

Tremendous damage is done to grain crops annually by smuts and diseases. The state of Illinois alone is estimated to lose \$36,000,000 annually in destruction by smut.

In Indiana Tipton headed a list of counties that shipped 111 cars of smutty wheat to Indianapolis in July, 1936.

Farmers need educating on smut. When a southern Indiana mill began treating seed wheat the grain dealers began to appreciate the importance of doing some work on seed treatment.

C. E. Skiver, of Purdue University, who has done exceptional work on seed treatment, reviews the history of seed treatment as follows:

"HISTORY OF FARM SEED TREATMENT: Early treatments were formaldehyde. They were not very effective and injured germination.

"Next treatments were copper compounds. Copper sulphate was called blue stone. The copper carbonate was used in a dust form and is still used for stinking smut of wheat.

"The later and more effective compounds used are the mercury compounds. These are mostly made by DuPont. They control more seed borne diseases and molds and do not have any serious effects on the seeds when the proper amounts are applied.

"RATES for Wheat, Oats, Barley: 1/2 oz. New Improved Ceresan per bushel is very effective. An accurate mechanism for feeding the dust and properly mixing it is essential.

"Experiments all seem to indicate that there are no ill-effects upon the seed grain from leaving treated seed in storage.

"CORN: 2 oz. of Semesan, Jr. or Barbak, has proved very effective when planting seed under unfavorable conditions. This insurance is very cheap as so little seed per acre is required to plant corn.

"WHEAT RESULTS in Southwestern Indiana: Amount treated in 13 counties: 1934, 22,351 bushels; 1935, 18,845; 1936, 34,420. This runs from 10 to 15% of the total amount cleaned. In wheat we only treated the infested areas.

"In the oats and barley sections all of the seed grain should be treated. The treatment could easily make material increases in the yields of spring grains.

"With the rapid increases in harvesting of grains with the combine harvester it is apparent that we are going to be forced to take much better care of our seed stocks. The combine puts all of the weed seed and germs back into the ground. The seed must be well cared for or we will soon have our fields so badly infested that commercial production will no longer be profitable."

Unite to Resist Government Interference

The real objective of railway regulation for a quarter century has been reduction of railway profits in the supposed interest of shippers on the one hand and railway employees on the other. Under the decisions in the Wagner Act cases there is as much federal government authority for regulating prices, wages and profits in other industries, and there plainly is danger of its adoption.

There is apparently but one way to meet the issue. This is for all industries, including the railroads, to adopt financial and management policies which are defensible as in the public interest, and then carry on an extensive, persistent and effective educational campaign to convince every class of the American people that private ownership and management of all property without undue government interference is in the interest of all classes.—From address by Samuel O. Dunn before National Metal Trades Ass'n.

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.
CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.
GRAIN
Clover and Timothy Seeds
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O & M
DEPENDABLE
FIELD CORN - SWEET CORN
SEED OATS - SEED BARLEY
GARDEN SEED - GRASS SEED
THE O & M SEED CO.
GROWERS GREEN SPRINGS, OHIO

Feedstuffs

Analyses of cacao shell indicate that it has feeding qualities comparable to those of good meadow hay, report A. W. Knapp and A. Churchman. The correct amount to use is 2 lb. per cow per day. This quantity increased the butterfat and vitamin D content of the milk without causing any ill effect from the theobromine which is contained on an average of 1.03% in cacao shell of 95.45% dry-matter content.

The digestibility of expeller process soybean oil meal was tested by the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont., using beef steers as experimental animals. Based on the determination of the digestibility of hay alone and of a hay and soybean oil meal ration, the calculated digestibility of the soybean oil meal was as follows: Dry matter, 86.8%, nitrogen 88.3, ether extract 88, crude fiber 111, nitrogen-free extract 83.8, and total carbohydrates 88.7. Compared with linseed meal, the soybean meal contained more digestible protein and more total digestible nutrients per 100 lb. of dry matter and on this basis is worth from \$4 to \$5 per ton more. Data obtained on the digestibility of soybean meal by other workers are shown to be of the same general order as that obtained in this investigation.

An Efficient Feed Manufacturing Plant

The attractive feed manufacturing plant shown in the engraving herewith has just been completed at Springfield, Mo., for the Lipscomb Grain & Seed Co., which has been operating for nearly 40 years.

The plant consists of a 50,000-bu. receiving house for grain handling and a very complete, up-to-date feed mixing plant and corn meal mill. The new warehouse is 60 x 140 feet, two stories and full basement. The milling plant is 40 x 60 ft., seven stories high. The new plant is equipped with batch mixers for all kinds of mixed feed, also California Pellet Mill and a very complete, five stand, meal mill.

The entire plant was designed and built by the Southwestern Engineering Co. The machinery was furnished by the Richardson Scale Co., S. Howes Co., J. B. Ehram & Sons Mfg. Co., Barnard & Leas Mfg. Co., K. I. Willis Corporation, and Fairbanks, Morse & Co.



50,000-bu. Elevator, Feed Mixing Plant, Corn Meal Mill and Warehouse of Lipscomb Grain & Seed Co. at Springfield, Mo.

Meeting Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n

More than 100 were in attendance at the annual meeting of the Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n held June 2 and 3 at Minneapolis, Minn.

JOHN HEYERHOLM, Northfield, Minn., in his annual message as president referred to the increased revenues of the ass'n and the increased activity which was made possible and expressed appreciation of the firms who had provided the entertainment.

W. D. FLEMMING, of Minneapolis, read his report as sec'y:

Sec'y W. D. Flemming's Report

Your association continued to co-operate with other Minnesota dealer organizations in seeking to curb the itinerant trucker and place him under some regulation and restraint.

These co-operating ass'ns had introduced into the House and the Senate a number of bills which have accomplished this purpose. The most important of these was the peddling bill, introduced in the House by Representatives Chilgren, Prestegard, Peterson, Chaffe and Barrett and in the Senate by A. S. Mellon. It bore the numbers H. F. 835 and S. F. 667. Other truck bills submitted by the committee dealt with a Ton-Mile Tax and a Load Limit.

The intense activity of a grocery-drug-spice firm in southern Minnesota plus some tacit opposition from Twin City sources were successful in preventing the release of the bill on to the floor of either house. I have no hesitancy in telling you that the rank and file of the membership in this and in other associations has only itself to blame for the non-passage of this peddling bill. Legislators time and again told us that our people were not in favor of the bill as they did not write or wire in asking for its passage. On the other hand the opposition poured protests in against the measure. Our appeals for pressure from the country went unheeded and the measure died in committee.

District Meetings.—Six district meetings were held during the past year at the following points: Willow River, Osakis, Fergus Falls, Plato and two at Forest Lake. Attendance at these gatherings ranged from 35 to 50 and through this medium your association received some excellent advertising and many feed men were enabled to learn the objectives of our organization.

Your secretary traveled something over 2,000 miles during the year attending these meetings and making calls on individual members of the trade. During the coming year at least twice as many district meetings should be held.

W. G. GUNN of the state attorney general's office explained the fair trade practice law passed by the state legislature at its last session.

RAY BOWDEN, St. Louis, executive vice

pres. of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n told of national legislation affecting the grain trade, scoring the train length bill.

GEO. SCHAAF, Des Moines, Ia., explained the Feed Dealers Finance Corporation organized to take over chattel mortgages on farm stock from dealers.

CLARENCE H. HARVEY, Winona, Minn., delivered an address on "Display as an Aid to Sales." He quoted a business survey as revealing that 87% of retail sales are made through appeal to the eye, 6% by suggestion and 7% by taste and smell. From these figures, it is evident that "super salesmanship" is not glib talking, or the offering of gratuitous advice, but that it is principally the art of displaying goods for sale in an attractive manner—of letting the customer know what you have to sell.

"Be careful of the selection of items you want to display. Everyone handles some items like bran and middlings, usually at low margins. Do not build your displays around these staples, but rather around your specialties, in which a good profit can be realized and which do not have to stand so much competition.

"Keep attractive bags stacked where they can be seen, away from walls, preferably with a bag open, so customers can see and feel its contents.

"Place attractive small packages in neat displays in the middle of the floor, where customers can see them from every side, and examine them."

Dr. W. E. PETERSON, of the University of Minnesota, told of a herd which was fed a liberal grain ration with hay, but the cows would not eat the hay with the grain available and developed vitamin D deficiency. He made the point that cattle not exposed to strong sunlight, and fed largely on grain, need a vitamin D supplement.

If a vitamin D supplement and calcium carbonate are available, cattle will thrive on a ration of grain exclusively, Dr. Peterson said. Hay is no longer considered essential if the grain ration is properly supplemented. A thrifty herd was raised at the University of Minnesota to the age of four years on nothing but grain, cod liver oil and ground limestone.

FRED HOLTBY, of the T. E. Ibberson Co., Minneapolis, Minn., speaking on "Facts on Building Feed Plants" made valuable suggestions to those contemplating building. The efficiency of machines used in feed plants can be increased substantially by the method of installation, he said. He advised anyone contemplating building or remodeling a feed plant to take the time and trouble to examine other efficient plants in operation.

Resolutions were adopted condemning the practice of some manufacturers and wholesalers of selling direct to consumers or truckers at wholesale prices, opposing the senate bill limiting train lengths, and asking for rate revisions whereby each particular commodity would take the carload rate in a car of mixed feed.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are: pres. W. L. Ledine, Bethel, Minn.; vice pres., H. L. Brings, St. Paul; sec'y, W. D. Flemming, Minneapolis; directors: C. H. Harvey, Winona, Minn.; H. R. Spies, Preston, Minn.; I. L. Tobias, Pipestone, Minn.; Ben A. Jaenisch, Fergus Falls, Minn.; G. W. Brisbin, Willow River, Minn.; I. J. Mueleners, Plato, Minn.; H. L. Brings, St. Paul; E. J. Houle, Forest Lake, Minn.; W. C. Stephan, Frederic, Wis.; Rudolph Emerson, Wanamingo, Minn.

Feedstuffs Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1936, in tons were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
*Baltimore	4,938	4,167	.....	.....
*Boston	919	657	20	.....
*Chicago	8,509	12,962	35,772	33,064
†Kansas City	8,550	4,075	26,675	21,200
*Milwaukee	400	645	2,040	8,610
*Minneapolis	2,054	1,460	24,955	36,785
*Peoria	11,880	14,350	13,717	16,745
†San Francisco	.....	85	.....	.....
*Millfeed.	.....	.....	.....	.....
†Bran and shorts.	.....	.....	.....	.....

Central Feed Ass'n Denounces Unfair Trade Practices

The twelfth annual convention of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n was held at the Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, June 7 and 8. A record crowd of nearly 700 was in attendance and the spirit of enthusiasm, hard work, and hard play, prevailed from registration to adjournment.

Pres. Colby Porter, Fox Lake, called the first session to order in the Green Room at 10:30 Monday morning.

J. V. LAUER, pres. of the Milwaukee Grain and Stock Exchange, after lauding the Ass'n for the results gained in promoting a closer co-operation and better understanding among the dealers, extended a warm welcome and urged the dealers to visit the Exchange.

FRED CHRISTOPHERSON, Milltown, responded.

PRES. COLBY PORTER, in his annual address, outlined the accomplishments of the Ass'n the past year and impressed upon the dealers the fact that the efficiency of their "honor roll" system is in direct proportion to the cooperation and support given the system by the dealers.

RAY B. BOWDEN, St. Louis, executive vice president, Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, in his address "Government a la mode," traced the present industrial revolution to the breakdown of home discipline by a machine age, and predicted rigid government control over business. He urged concerted effort through the state and national association in setting up and enforcing their own rules.

TREAS. ROLAND REINDERS, Elm Grove, reported the financial affairs of the ass'n in good order.

PRES. COLBY appointed the following committees:

RESOLUTIONS: H. H. Humphrey, Wausau; L. J. Hartzheim, Beaver Dam; W. H. Knauf, Chilton; A. J. Hayman, Dresser Junction, and J. A. Bolger, West McHenry, Ill.

NOMINATIONS: D. R. Mihills, Fond du Lac; F. E. Parker, Fennimore; J. H. Vint, Union Grove; W. J. Koenig, Marshfield, and J. E. Davis, Amery.

AUDITING: J. A. Becker, Monroe; Jos. F. Straub, Lomira, and A. H. Lois, Bassett.

SECY DAVE STEENBERGH distributed mimeographed copies of the secretary's report.

Adjourned to 2 p. m.

Monday Afternoon Session

RALPH SMITH, Purina Mills, St. Louis, in his address "Store Layout and Design," illustrated with slides the importance of an attractive store with goods properly displayed. He advocated quality goods, proper display, a sound advertising program, a trained sales staff and some showmanship, as the formula to combat price competition.

DR. CHARLES VAN HORSSSEN, Washburn-Crosby Co., Minneapolis, discussed the sources and functions of vitamins. He catalogued each of the major vitamins and stated that the preservation and proper use of the vitamins is the secret of their power.

CHARLES F. COLLISON, farm editor, Minneapolis Tribune, exhibited charts showing an increase in farm income in the five north-west states, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana. This was accomplished in spite of crop shortages, by diversification and marketing of feed grains as live stock, poultry, and dairy products. Adjourned to Tuesday A. M.

The Banquet

A splendid dinner was enjoyed by the delegates and guests Monday evening in the Crystal

Room, Hotel Schroeder. Each lady was given a beautiful handkerchief and many attractive prizes were distributed to holders of lucky numbers.

After the tables were cleared an excellent floor show was staged through the courtesy of the Milwaukee Grain and Stock Exchange, and dancing ran far into the night.

Tuesday Morning Session

Pres. Colby Porter again presided at the Tuesday morning session.

TOM G. DYER, Sargent & Co., Des Moines, in his address, "The Early Bird Catches the Worm," advised the dealers to keep posted on feeding facts, and perform a definite service to their communities by educating and advising the feeders on their various feeding problems. He stressed the need for salesmanship and convincingly demonstrated that the dealer renders the buyer a service in helping him make up his mind to buy something he really needs.

GEORGE A. SCHAAF, secy. Independent Feed Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, Des Moines, talked on "Solving the Credit Problem." He explained the operation of the Feed Dealers Finance Corporation set up by his ass'n by which the members were enabled to extend credit for feed taking a chattel mortgage on the stock to be fed. This mortgage endorsed by the dealer is discounted at the bank by the Finance Corp.

JOHN A. BECKER, Monroe, read the report of the auditing committee, which was accepted.

H. H. HUMPHREY, chairman of the resolutions committee, reported resolutions extending best wishes to ex-Pres. A. L. Kleckner of Neilsville and S. C. Werner of Minneapolis who were in ill-health; favoring the celebration of National Feed Week Oct. 11 to 16, thanking the speakers for their addresses, the Blatz Brewing Co. for its entertainment and expressing kindly regard for Mark Porter, A. B. Conkey and Fred Howe, members who have passed on.

The following resolution was also presented and adopted:

Unfair Trade Practices

Whereas, certain unfair trade practices detrimental to established dealers still persist in sales and distribution of salt and fertilizer; therefore, be it

Resolved, that the directors and officers of this association take immediate steps to contact the manufacturers of these products with the view of securing elimination of these unfair practices.

All resolutions were adopted.

D. R. MIHILLS, Fond du Lac, presented the report of the nominations committee naming the following directors who were unanimously elected: Tony Roffert, Marshfield, Wm. Knauf, Chilton, and John A. Becker, Monroe.

At a meeting of the directors the following officers were chosen: Pres., Wm. Knauf, Chilton; V. P., Fred Christopherson, Milltown; Sec'y-Treas., Roland Reinders, Elm Grove; and Executive Sec'y, Dave Steenbergh, Milwaukee.

WITH OLD HEIDELBERG

After the adjournment of the business session, visitors were taken to the Blatz Brewery where John Russert, brewmaster, was chief greeter and host. The guests were served unlimited quantities of Old Heidelberg and a sumptuous buffet lunch. The afternoon was made more pleasant by the melodious strains of the concertina. As a memento of the occasion, salt and pepper shakers—a replica of beer bottles—were presented to each visitor.

Convention Notes

Drawings for cash prizes were held at the opening and close of each business session.

Stratton Grain Co.'s suite was a popular rendezvous, providing drinks, lunch and entertainment.

The Club Room was again taken over by La Budde Grain & Feed Co. and Swiss Yodelers enlivened the place with native Swiss songs and dances.

Bob Crawford was on hand with Oyster Shell cigars, and Leary Grain Co. provided cigarettes for all.

Deutsch & Sickert Co.'s Hobebank was a popular spot.

An attractive catalog of feed equipment was distributed by Strong-Scott Mfg. Co.

Vitality Mills suite and Nitrogen Co. headquarters attracted crowds.

The A.A.A. will make aerial maps of 350,000 square miles in 34 states in 1937 to check on compliance with the soil conservation program.

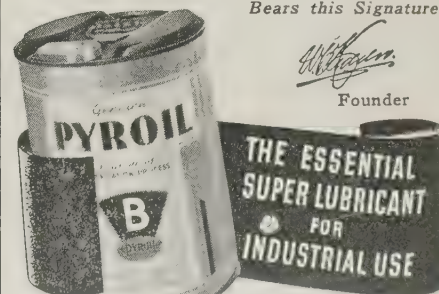
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In engine operation, particularly, but in bearing, journal, shaft and other vital areas, also, corrosion can only mean wear. Wear means damage. In time, costly shut-downs and repair must follow. *Corrosion cannot exist where Pyroil is used!*

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Utilization of Sorghums in Feeding Beef Cattle

By L. C. AICHER, Superintendent Fort Hays Exp. Sta., Hays, Kan., before Cattle Feeders at Fort Collins, Colo.

In Kansas the sweet sorghums and kafirs, in the form of row crop bundle feed or silage and drilled feed for hay, constitute the great bulk of the roughage in beef cattle feeding operations. Fed with protein supplements and concentrates, such as cereals or grain from the strictly grain sorghums they provide excellent rations for the fattening of beef cattle.

Sorghum silage made from sweet sorghums or the taller growing kafir varieties is becoming more and more appreciated in Kansas as the basic ration for beef cattle. The utilization of silage has been greatly stimulated by the coming of the trench silo and the ease with which silos can be filled and the silage fed from these simple and cheap feed storage units. Since feeding results prove that sorghum silage is equal to corn silage pound for pound, the sorghums are rapidly replacing corn because of the much greater tonnage per acre obtained from the sweet sorghum crop.

Years of feeding results at the Fort Hays Station indicate that an acre of sorghum put in the silo is worth from one and one-half to two times as much as the same crop fed as dry roughage. If the dry feed is ground it approaches more nearly the feeding value of silage. The increase in feeding value of the ground bundle feed lies largely in grinding the grain carried in the head.

The variation in seasonal conditions from year to year has much to do with the feeding value of the crop produced. A favorable season produces high tonnage with a high proportion of leaf and stalk to the amount of grain produced. The feeding value of such feed is not as high as is feed produced under unfavorable conditions. Such feed is shorter, the tonnage per acre is much less but it frequently happens that the grain yield in proportion to stalks and foliage is higher. Under a condition of this kind the latter feed would have a higher feeding value, altho the tons per acre are not nearly as great.

Cane hay and kafir hay make good feed for beef cattle when a protein supplement is added to the ration. Grain added to this ration hastens fattening.

Grinding.—If the kafir hay is ground, greater efficiency is obtained from this feed than from unground kafir hay or from cane hay. The grinding process breaks up the grain found on the heads, making it more readily digestible. The grinding of sweet sorghum hay is not practiced because the sugar in the stalks messes up the grinders and clogs the screens. This type of feed is best fed as unground hay. The time of cutting sorghums for hay greatly affects the quality of the feed and also affects tonnage. The highest yields are obtained when the hay is fully matured, but best quality of hay is secured when the crop is cut in the soft dough stage. At this stage of cutting the protein and carbohydrate content are at their highest and the crude fiber is relatively low. Cut before the soft dough stage the sorghums are immature and inclined to be washy.

In 1926 a series of experiments feeding heavy cattle for 90 days, were carried out comparing cane hay, kafir hay, cane fodder, kafir fodder, and kafir silage and cane silage. Two pounds of cottonseed cake per head per day were fed. Ten head of steers were fed in each lot. These three year old cattle into the lots averaged 850 pounds.

The kafir hay lot made an average daily gain of 1.26 pounds.

The cane hay lot made an average daily gain of 1.00 pound.

The kafir fodder lot made an average daily gain of 1.19 pounds.

The cane fodder lot made an average daily gain of 1.41 pounds.

The kafir silage lot made an average daily gain of 1.82 pounds.

The cane silage lot made an average daily gain of 2.08 pounds.

The animals were fed all their respective roughage they would consume without waste. The feeds were harvested from an average crop of kafir and cane respectively.

In 1930-31 the final experiment of a three year series comparing the feeding value of whole kafir fodder, chopped kafir fodder, ground kafir fodder and kafir fodder silage was completed. The average for the three years of feeding provides some reliable information on what can be expected from these various feeds. Ten head of calves were fed all the respective roughness they could consume without waste and a protein supplement of 1 pound of cottonseed cake per head per day. They were fed 150 days. The average daily gain in pounds for the three seasons was as follows: Whole kafir fodder, 1.26; chopped kafir fodder, 1.12; ground kafir fodder, 1.45; kafir fodder silage, 1.59.

On the basis of gain per acre the whole kafir fodder made 222.11, chopped kafir fodder made 224.63, ground kafir fodder made 283.65, and kafir fodder silage made 488.81 pounds.

From these results it seems that one is not justified in chopping kafir only in case of extreme shortage of feed, when filler is required.

One is justified in grinding kafir fodder if the cost of grinding does not exceed value of the increased gains. The advantage in grinding lies largely in grinding the grain, thereby making it more readily digestible.

The results again proclaim the value of silage in comparison to dry feeds, costs of processing considered.

Since sorghums have replaced to great extent corn as a source of raw material for silage making in Kansas it might be of interest to have comparisons of the feeding value of kafir, Atlas Sorgo (a sweet sorghum) and corn fed in the form of silage. Ten head of calves in each lot were fed all the kafir, Atlas or corn silage respectively, they would consume without waste, and one pound of cottonseed cake per head per day. They were fed 150 days.

The kafir silage lot made an average daily gain of 1.08 pounds, the Atlas silage lot made 1.07 pounds, the corn silage lot made 1.10 pounds.

The differences are not significant and the results show that Atlas or kafir silage can readily be substituted for corn. Since the tonnage per acre is practically double, one is justified in making the change.

The strictly grain sorghums enter into direct competition with corn on the grain market. The feeding value of the grain sorghums has been determined to be between 90 and 95 per

cent that of corn. The western half of Kansas and much of the Great Plains area produces almost double the yield of grain per acre from grain sorghums over corn, and using the combine types can produce it much more cheaply than corn. To satisfy many requests for information on the comparative feeding value of the grain sorghum as compared to barley, wheat and cottonseed meal when fed with sweet sorghum silage a series of feeding trials were run with calves and yearlings. The series having to do with the feeding of the yearlings will be presented herewith.

Ten head of yearlings in each lot were fed all the Atlas silage they would consume without waste, and in addition each lot was fed a certain

EAR CORN AND SMALL GRAIN

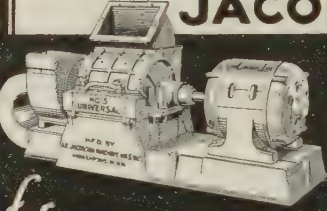
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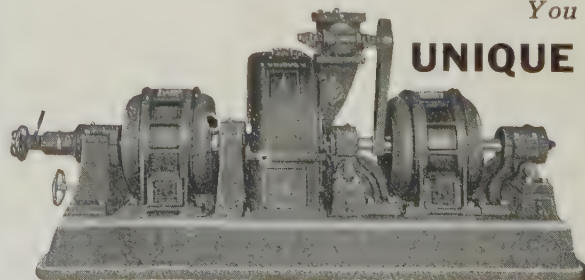
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grain supplement with the exception of one lot, which received the standard 1 pound cottonseed supplement as a check. The cattle were fed 150 days. The following daily gains in pounds from Atlas silage and the various supplements were obtained: 1 pound cottonseed cake, 1.46; 2 pounds ground kafir, 1.11; 2 pounds ground milo, 1.00; 2 pounds ground barley, 1.32; and 2 pounds ground wheat, 1.46.

The same relative rank in gains produced was maintained when the same cattle were fed as yearlings the same supplements received as calves. These yearlings consumed an average of 53 pounds of Atlas silage per head per day. From the standpoint of the utilization of sweet sorghum silage these yearling cattle made an average gain per acre of silage consumed of from 307.93 pounds per acre where the milo supplement was used to 444.05 pounds per acre where the ground wheat and cottonseed cake supplements were used.

Experiments this past season in the utilization of sweet sorghum silage, and the comparative value of different protein supplemental feeds, when fed to calves and yearlings provided some excellent information on the usefulness of sweet sorghum for feeding cattle. Despite the drought of 1936, the Atlas Sorgo reached a height of 3½ to 4 feet and produced 4½ tons of silage per acre. The crop made considerable leaf growth, the stalks were not as large as usual and no grain developed. While the silage was not up to the usual standard of Atlas silage, nevertheless it fed very satisfactorily.

Eighty calves and 80 yearlings consisting of half steers and half heifers were fed 150 days. The yearlings received 56.6 pounds of Atlas silage per head per day and the cattle in each lot received a different protein supplement.

The average daily gain per head obtained from feeding the 56.6 pounds per head per day of Atlas Sorgo silage and the respective protein supplement is as follows:

	Pounds
1 lb. 43% cottonseed meal.....	1.39
1 lb. 37% linseed meal.....	1.38
1 lb. 41% soybean oil meal.....	1.34
1 lb. 45% peanut oil meal.....	1.18
1 lb. 43% corn gluten meal.....	1.33
1 lb. 60% tankage.....	1.29
3 lbs. 15.5% wheat bran.....	1.71
4 lbs. ground alfalfa hay.....	1.50

The calves ate an average of 37 pounds of Atlas silage per head per day, and in addition received a pound per head per day of one of six different protein supplements depending upon the lot in which they were fed. The calves in the other two lots received the same amount of silage and in addition either 3 pounds of bran or 4 pounds of alfalfa hay per head per day, respectively.

The average daily gain in pounds per head per day made by the calves was as follows: 1 lb. 43% cottonseed meal, 1.34; 1 lb. 37% linseed meal, 1.09; 1 lb. 41% soybean oil meal, 1.27; 1 lb. 45% peanut oil meal, 1.03; 1 lb. 45% corn gluten meal, 1.30; 1 lb. 60% tankage, 1.00; 3 lbs. 15.5% wheat bran, 1.48; and 4 lbs. alfalfa hay (ground), 1.34.

The most significant thing about this series of experiments is that all of the protein supplements were eaten readily and that all of them made satisfactory gains. Alfalfa hay in Kansas varies more or less in its feeding value from year to year, depending upon seasonal conditions. The alfalfa fed this year was coarse, hence the need for grinding.

Particular attention should be called to the weight of the yearlings and calves. The yearlings went into the experiment weighing 850 pounds and came out of the experiment at 26 months of age weighing 1058 pounds. The calves went into the trials weighing 507 pounds and came out at 14 months of age weighing 708 pounds per head. Their rations to date have consisted of grass during the summer months and silage made from drouth stricken sweet sorghums plus a small amount of protein supplement during the winter. They have never been fed any grain. One of the important reasons for these splendid weights and the quality of these cattle is good breeding. This example of quick weight along with quality is excellent evidence of the value of good quality, good type rugged bulls in commercial herds. The cattle were produced on the station from a good herd of grade cows and good quality bulls.

Protein for Hogs Saves Corn

By C. M. VESTAL, PURDUE UNIVERSITY

Hogs that are fed a ration of corn and tankage require only about 7 bus. of corn and 30 to 40 pounds of tankage for 100 pounds gain. From these results it is calculated that 100 pounds of tankage saves approximately 10 bus. of corn when fed with the corn to fattening hogs in dry lot.

At the present time, 100 pounds of tankage can be bought for approximately \$3.10. The 10 bus. of corn saved by feeding the tankage

are worth at least \$12 when figured at present prices.

Feeding tankage with corn effects a great saving in the cost of gain, but also saves corn which may be fed to other hogs. Where tankage is added to a full-feed of corn and legume pasture, an average saving of about 3½ bus. of corn is made for each 100 pounds of tankage fed. While tankage is used for illustration, protein-rich supplements like skim milk, buttermilk, soybean oil meal, and others give similar advantages.

To Regulate Portable Mills in Wisconsin

Bill No. 520A in the Wisconsin legislature requires operators of portable feed mills in the state to obtain permits from the industrial commission at a cost of \$5 a year.

With application for permit, all portable mills must file with industrial commission approved bond or insurance policy in amount of \$5,000

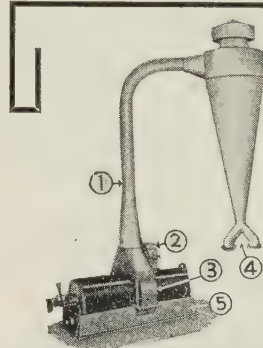
to \$10,000 for injury to or death of persons and \$5,000 for damage to property (including fire damages), as a result of operations of the portable.

All feed dealers in Wisconsin, whether members of the Central Ass'n or not, have been asked to lend their aid, by taking up the matter with their assemblyman.

The Swedish four-masted ship, Abraham Rydberg, is the first vessel to arrive in the race for grain-laden windjammers from Australia, reaching Falmouth on May 5, after 112 days on the passage from Wallaroo, carrying 3,260 tons of grain in bags.

J. T.'s Flat Wheat Co., Newark, N. J., has agreed with the Federal Trade Commission to cease false representations that J. T.'s Flat Wheat is unequalled for building energy and health, and, inferentially or otherwise, that it contains all the minerals or vitamins for building sound teeth and bones or for normal growth.

STRONG-SCOTT Quality Dependability Service



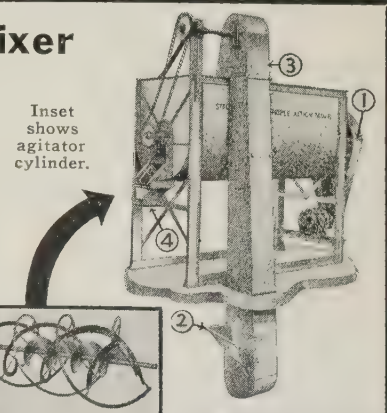
Pneumatic Attrition Mill

Eliminates Fire and Explosion Hazards

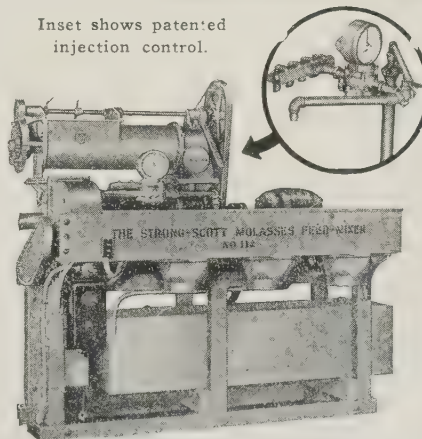
Feed is elevated through piping (1) by air, and with no power required in addition to the grinding motors. Feeder (2) is non-choking and adjustable. Removable cover (3) gives easy access to grinding plates. Feed reaches sack or bin (4) thoroughly aerated and cool. Heavy base (5), and sturdy construction throughout, mean long life. Write for price.

Triple Action Dry Feed Mixer

A complete unit operated by one man. Saves 25% to 50% in operating costs. 1—Combination V-Belt and Planetary gear drive cuts power costs. Five h.p. runs a one-ton mixer. 2—Loading spout position optional. 3—Elevator leg—either side. 4—Handy sacking spout and gate.



Inset shows patented injection control.



Molasses Feed Mixer

Makes lumpless, golden brown molasses feed. A patented process of molasses injection under metered control, not to be found in other mixers, assures highest prices for feed mixed by the Strong-Scott Unit Molasses Feed Mixer.

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Lafayette, Ind.—Dr. W. P. Albright, for 6 years with the state college at Stillwater, Okla., has been appointed extension specialist in the Purdue University poultry department.

Maryland poultry farms averaged an annual income of \$1,171 for the 99 studied, as reported in Maryland Sta. Bul. 397. The average receipts were \$3,524, of which 76% was from sale of poultry, 17% from crop sales, 6% from other livestock, and 1% from other sources. The average farm and labor incomes on the 20 most profitable farms were \$3,474 and \$2,900, respectively, as compared with —\$165 and —\$648, respectively, for the 20 least productive farms.

Chicks produced from hens receiving 325 Sherman-Munsell units of vitamin A per 100 g of feed had an average mortality of 64.4%, whereas chicks from hens receiving either 495 or 655 units per 100 g of feed had a mortality of 38.5% under the same condition, in an experiment by the Texas Station. Feeding liberal amounts of vitamin A to the chicks did not overcome the effect of the deficiency in the hens' ration. Chicks hatched from eggs rich in vitamin A have a lower vitamin A requirement for normal growth than chicks from eggs low in this vitamin. 125 units of A per 100 g of feed proving generally adequate for the former group whereas the latter required much larger amounts, possibly as much as 300 units per 100 g of feed.

Iowa farms have received a deposit of 200 pounds of dust per acre carried 500 to 1,000 miles from the Southwest. This dust deposit is very rich in fertility, according to Hugh Bennet, chief of the Soil Conservation Service.

Improved Duplicating Grain Tickets

Use of Form 19GT as a scale book saves much time and labor as one writing with the use of carbon gives a complete record and at the same time, a ticket for the hauler.

Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, is machine perforated, printed on white bond, size of tickets 3x6 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The 125 duplicates are printed on manila, but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Each book 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x12 inches. 250 leaves with 5 sheets of carbon.

Each ticket has spaces for following record: "Owner, Hauler, Grain, Grade and Dockage, Gross, Tare, Net, Total Dockage, Net Pounds, Bushels, Price and Amount, Storage Ticket No., Station Ticket No., and Date, Weigher, Name of Firm or Buyer." Order Form 19GT Duplicating. Price \$1.20 plus postage.

Triplacating is the same form as 19GT described above with 125 sheets strong white tissue for buyer, bound in between the original tickets for hauler and the duplicate for headquarters so as to make three copies with one writing. Five sheets dual faced carbon, 375 leaves, weight 3 lbs. Order 19GT Trip. Price \$1.65 plus postage.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

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High Feed Prices Hurt Poultrymen

Ithaca, N. Y.—The biggest obstacle for the New York poultrymen continues to be the high price of feed as compared with egg and poultry prices; though feed prices have declined, they have not gone down as much as egg prices, says Dr. W. M. Curtiss of the Cornell agricultural extension service.

Commercial hatchings, too, have been reduced, he points out. Up to May 1, six per cent less eggs were set and three per cent less chicks hatched than a year ago. Many hatcheries expected to do a good late season business but there have been many cancellations of orders, he says.

Advance orders for May, or later, delivery were 53 per cent less than a year ago. If these reduced hatchings materialize, it will mean about one-fourth fewer chicks hatched this year than last, according to Curtiss.

"Advance orders for turkey poulters are only about one-half as large as they were a year ago.

"High feed prices are finally being reflected in lower egg production. For a long time, moderate winter and spring weather conditions more than offset high feed prices, and egg production was relatively high. The April 1 production to the bird was three and five-tenths per cent lower than the rate a year ago and the same as the average for the past ten years."

Rations for Breeding, Raising, and Fattening Turkeys

"Breeding turkeys," says the Kansas Experiment Station, "should be fed a balanced ration. Satisfactory scratch grain and laying mash formulas are:

Scratch—	Lbs.	Laying Mash—	Lbs.
Corn	200	Ground corn	100
Wheat	200	Ground wheat.....	100
		Ground oats	100
		Meat scrap	75
		Alfalfa leaf meal..	25

Oyster shell should be available at all times.

"For feeding turkey poulters the entire ration used at this station consists of the following: Water, mash, scratch grain, oyster shell, and a small quantity of either rolled oats or hard boiled eggs. The rolled oats or the finely crushed hard boiled eggs are fed for the first three or four days only. They are scattered on top of the mash simply to start the poulters eating.

"The cost of certain feeding stuffs has made it necessary to make minor changes in the ration that has been used in the past. The experiment station fed the following formula during the year 1936:

Scratch—	Lbs.	Mash Ration—	Lbs.
Shelled corn	75	Ground yellow corn	20
Wheat	25	Ground oats	20
		Wheat bran	15
		Ground wheat	12
		Meat and bone scrap	10
		Fish meal	10
		Alfalfa meal	10
		Cod-liver oil	2

"If fish meal is not available, increase the meat and bone scrap to 20 lbs.

"The cod-liver oil may be eliminated as soon as the poulters are running outside.

"The alfalfa meal should be bright green in color. This may be omitted from the mash formula if the growing turkeys have access to succulent green feed.

"If it is necessary to range turkeys over ground contaminated by the eggs of the roundworm, add 4 pounds of tobacco powder to each 96 pounds of mash starting with the fifth week. The powder should contain from 1 to 2 per cent nicotine. Turkeys receiving this amount of tobacco powder are practically free from roundworms and caecal worms. The caecal worm is known to carry the blackhead organism.

"Turkeys may be fattened for market by feeding whole grains. Corn alone or corn in

combination with other grains fed in open hoppers several weeks before market date will fatten turkeys nicely.

"Another method used to milk-fatten turkeys consists of liquid buttermilk as the beverage and a mash of the following formula:

White corn meal	300 lbs.
Oat groat meal	200 lbs.
Shorts	100 lbs.
Meat scrap	25 lbs.
Alfalfa leaf meal	25 lbs.

"This fattening mash moistened with milk should be fed three times daily in shallow V-shaped troughs. Just enough milk should be added to give the mash a paste-like texture. Feed three weeks."

"Good results have also been obtained by feeding daily three pounds of condensed milk per 100 head of turkeys. This is fed for three weeks in advance of the time that the flock is to be sold. The milk is spread over the top of the shelled corn. Limit the amount at the start and gradually increase to the full three pounds."

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Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Sulphur a Promised Coccidiosis Remedy

Herrick and Holmes of the University of Wisconsin believe that they have found in sulphur an agent of much promise that would hold in check, or destroy, the protozoan parasite, *Eimeria tenella*, which causes cecal coccidiosis in chickens. At least, under the conditions of the experiments reported, sulphur inhibited the development of the coccidia, impeded the formation of lesions, and prevented death from coccidiosis.

The chickens used in the experiments were of three breeds, S. C. W. Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks, and R. I. Reds.

The type of sulphur fed was ordinary flower of sulphur. This was added to the dry mash and hopper fed. The coccidia employed to induce infection were from a pure line of *Eimeria tenella* and were administered into the crops of the chickens by means of a pipette. After the chickens were infected the feeding of sulphur was discontinued.

It is evident from the data that the effect of the coccidia was significantly reduced in those groups receiving sulphur. The effects of the sulphur were in general directly proportional to the amount administered, but even 1½% reduced the severity of the lesions and mortality to a considerable extent. The group receiving 1½% sulphur (10% once each week) were infected the day following the third feeding of sulphur.

Attention is called to the fact that the chickens receiving sulphur made smaller gains than did the controls. In the experiments there was no attempt made to supply the digestible nutrients replaced by the added sulphur.

It was also noted that the cloacas of the chickens, especially those receiving 10% or

even 5% were irritated. The significance of this observation has not yet been determined.

Since the sulphur was irritating when fed for as long as three weeks, larger amounts of sulphur were fed for shorter periods (2, 4 and 6 days) before infection. When fed for only two days before infection there was little if any effect of the sulphur on the coccidia. When, however, sulphur was administered for four days before infection was established its effect was marked. The mortality was 42, 22 and 19% respectively for the controls and those receiving 10 and 20% sulphur.

It is obvious that when 20% sulphur was fed for a period of six days there was a reduction in the severity of the lesions and no mortality from an infection of coccidiosis which was fatal to 70% of those that were not given sulphur. The feeding of 10% sulphur, although preventing visible lesions in one-third of those treated, did not prevent all mortality.

The effect of the sulphur on the rate of growth when fed for six days was insignificant. Those chicks which received 20% gained almost as much as the controls and there was no visible evidence of irritation in the cloaca. Further studies must, of course, be made before it can be said that the sulphur did not adversely affect the chickens.

When sulphur was fed from the time of infection with coccidia or after infection, it had little or no effect on the severity of the disease produced.

The question as to how long sulphur remains effective in the digestive tract, how it affects the coccidia and many other problems cannot be answered at this time.

Will Explore Possibilities of Vitamin E

The growing importance of Vitamin E, the anti-sterility or reproduction vitamin as applied to animal and poultry husbandry is emphasized by the expansion of activity and facilities recently announced by the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. Under the new arrangements, the former Pharmaceutical Specialties Co., a division of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., and pioneers in the production, study and distribution of Vitamins E and F, will have its headquarters in Minneapolis. Dr. August J. Pacini, widely known authority in vitamin work, will be in charge of the expanded activities.

Added equipment and personnel will widen the scope of research and experimental work with special emphasis on the benefits to be realized by the dairy, livestock, poultry, fur farming, and dog breeding industries.

Because its absence results in failure to reproduce, Vitamin E may be called the basic vitamin, or "life" factor. Dr. Pacini points out that Vitamin E is essential to the development of the young in the uterus of the female and to fertility in the male; and also that its presence in a sufficient measure is necessary for hatchability in eggs.

Wheat germ oil is recognized as the richest known source for Vitamin E. Both Vitamin E thru the medium of wheat germ oil and Vitamin F, from the essential unsaturates from linseed oil, have reached wide commercial use, particularly in the animal husbandry field. Dr. Pacini illustrates this by his reference to a number of well known manufacturers of feeds,

who are now incorporating these products in a variety of feeds intended for dairy cattle, poultry, dog foods, special fox feeds and a number of other similar feed-stuffs.

"Our records from users confirm the apparent usefulness of wheat germ oil in obtaining high hatchability and in offsetting the ravages of infectious abortion in cattle," Dr. Pacini says.

According to the "Monograph of Vitamins" of Pickett-Thomson Research Laboratories of London, wheat is the only cereal and wheat germ oil the only vegetable oil or fat containing effective amounts of Vitamin E.

The Turgeon Royal Grain Commission adjourned May 28 until autumn.

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Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for July futures of standard bran and gray shorts, spot cottonseed meal, soybean oil meal, and No. 1 fine ground alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton, and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans in cents per bushel:

	Minneapolis Spot		Kansas City	
	Bran	Midls.	Bran	Shorts
Mar. 13.....	33.00	34.50	19.75	26.25
Mar. 20.....	34.00	36.50	21.50	28.50
Mar. 27.....	35.50	37.00	22.50	28.15
Apr. 3.....	36.50	38.00	24.75	30.50
Apr. 10.....	37.50	38.50	23.25	28.75
Apr. 17.....	37.00	38.00	21.05	26.75
Apr. 24.....	36.00	37.00	21.10	27.00
May 1.....	35.50	34.00	22.75	28.50
May 8.....	34.00	36.00	24.50	30.40
May 15.....	32.00	36.00	22.50	29.65
May 22.....	31.50	38.00	22.50	28.75
May 29.....	31.75	38.50	23.00	29.50
June 5.....	29.00	37.00	21.00	26.75

	St. Louis		Chicago	
	Bran	Shorts	Beans	Soy Meal
Mar. 13.....	22.00	28.25	156¼	40.20
Mar. 20.....	23.75	30.00	155¼	39.70
Mar. 27.....	24.25	30.50	165	41.70
Apr. 3.....	26.75	32.00	165	43.20
Apr. 10.....	25.25	31.00	173	45.00
Apr. 17.....	23.25	28.50	177½	47.20
Apr. 24.....	23.20	28.50	178	47.20
May 1.....	24.50	29.75	172½	47.00
May 8.....	24.50	30.40	180	47.70
May 15.....	24.70	31.25	175	47.20
May 22.....	24.60	30.50	173½	47.20
May 29.....	24.80	31.25	162½	47.20
June 5.....	23.00	28.40	148¼	48.20

	Cottonseed Meal		Kansas City	
	Ft. Worth	Memphis	Alfalfa	Corn
Mar. 13.....	41.00	34.00	24.00	114¼
Mar. 20.....	41.00	35.00	23.50	117
Mar. 27.....	41.00	36.50	23.50	127
Apr. 3.....	41.00	38.50	24.00	138
Apr. 10.....	43.00	39.00	24.00	141
Apr. 17.....	43.50	40.00	25.50	134
Apr. 24.....	45.00	39.50	25.50	133
May 1.....	45.00	40.50	25.50	138¼
May 8.....	45.00	38.90	25.50	136
May 15.....	45.00	40.00	25.00	135
May 22.....	45.00	39.25	25.00	137¼
May 29.....	45.00	39.50	25.00	131
June 5.....	44.00	36.00	24.50	128



Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,
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Vitamin A

By A. R. KEMMERER of Texas Exp. Sta., before Texas Feed Mfrs. Ass'n

Vitamin A is the fat-soluble vitamin commonly known as the anti-xerophthalmic factor. A deficiency of this vitamin in the diet results in inferior growth, increased liability to contract disease, xerophthalmia, diminished power of reproduction, and skin diseases. It is abundant in spinach, carrot, yellow sweet potato, greens, and all kinds of green foods.

Xerophthalmia, one of the extreme symptoms of vitamin A deficiency, is a peculiar kind of eye disease marked by inflammation and infection.

The vitamin A requirements of growing chickens and laying hens are also quite high. According to Sherwood and Fraps of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, growing chicks need from 125—150 units of vitamin A potency per 100 grams of feed, if they are hatched from eggs rich in vitamin A; and as high as 300 units per 100 grams of feed if they are hatched from eggs low in vitamin A.

Laying hens need more vitamin A than growing chickens because of the Vitamin A used to put into the egg. In order for a hen to produce eggs of a high vitamin A potency, her feed must contain about 750 units of vitamin A per 100 grams. If eggs high in vitamin A potency are not required of the hen, she can produce a good number of eggs and maintain herself in good condition on a feed containing 300 units per 100 grams of feed.

A large number of mixed poultry feeds have been analyzed in our laboratories, and very few were found to contain enough vitamin A to meet the requirements of laying hens. A larger number of feeds were found which met the lower requirements of growing chickens. Laying hens and growing chicks, in order to receive all the vitamin A they need should have access to green grasses or similar green feeds. Swine, sheep, and goats, like chickens and cows, probably do not always receive all the vitamin A necessary for the best of health.

From an economical standpoint it is very doubtful if a manufacturer should try to incorporate enough vitamin A in mixed feeds to produce eggs and milk of high vitamin A potency for human consumption. It is better for him to try to meet the maintenance requirements of cows and poultry in his feeds and let us humans seek our vitamin A elsewhere.

Vitamin A activity is present in two different forms in nature: (1) "vitamin A proper," a colorless substance found only in the animal kingdom, as in cod liver oil, and other liver oils; and (2) carotene, one of the yellow pigments found in plant materials and in egg yolk, and also, together with vitamin A itself, in butter. Carotene is often called pro-vitamin A because it must be transformed into vitamin A in the animal body before it can be utilized. The chemical formula of both carotene and vitamin A have been worked out. Carotene is present in nature in three active isomers: namely, alpha carotene, beta carotene, and gamma carotene. Beta carotene occurs to the greatest extent, and has two times the vitamin A potency of either alpha or gamma carotene. Crytox-anthin is another pigment which has vitamin A activity. It occurs in yellow corn and is closely related to carotene chemically.

Hay Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1936, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
Baltimore	443	27	.....	.....
Boston	638	726	.....	.....
Chicago	2,780	1,801	1,342	50
Ft. Worth	11	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	1,044	1,356	588	420
Minneapolis	167	178	.....	.....
Peoria	530	50	10	.....
San Francisco	384	144	.....	.....

Both vitamin A proper and carotene can be estimated by chemical means. Carotene can be estimated rather rapidly by colorimetric methods, and the results obtained correlate very well with the results obtained biologically with rats. The chemical method for vitamin A proper depends upon spectrographic measurements, and it can only be used in certain cases. It has been used successfully in the Texas laboratory to determine the vitamin A content of butters, livers, and fish liver oils.

Commercial mixed feeds ordinarily derive their vitamin A activity from one or more of the following: yellow corn, alfalfa meal, peanut hay, or carotene in oil, which add carotene or cryptoxanthin; and cod liver oil or other fish liver oils which add vitamin A proper. The amount of vitamin A in a feed, of course, depends, for one thing, upon the source of vitamin A used. Yellow corn is a relatively poor source and will not add as much vitamin A as will alfalfa, peanut hay, or carotene in oil. Also alfalfa and peanut hay vary considerably in the amount of vitamin A they contain. Poorly cured and old hays are often very low in carotene, while well cured or mechanically cured hays are very high.

Loss of Vitamin A in Storage.—A second factor which influences the vitamin A content of a feed is the length of time that the feed has been stored after the addition of vitamin A has been made. It has been found by research workers at the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station that feeds enriched in vitamin A by the addition of cod liver oils, purchased on the market today, lose all of the added vitamin A in one month of storage. Consequently, the addition of most cod liver oils to feeds to increase the amount of vitamin A is of very little value unless the feeds are to be used immediately (that is, within one week). However, it must not be forgotten that cod liver oil also contains vitamin D, and that it is of great value when used to enrich feed in this factor, for animals which receive no sunshine.

When feeds are enriched in vitamin A by the addition of carotene in oil or by alfalfa products, the vitamin A potency is also lost during storage, but at not nearly so rapid a rate as it is when vitamin A is added in the form of cod liver oil. This loss of carotene is

Imports and Exports of Feeds

Imports and exports of feedstuffs during March and during the three months ending March, 1937, compared with the like periods of 1936, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, were as follows, in tons of 2,240 lbs., except where noted otherwise:

	IMPORTS		Exports	
	March 1937	March 1936	Three Months ended March 1937	Three Months ended March 1936
Hay*	27,441	1,186	72,242	2,230
Coconut cake†	7,732,037	10,134,100	44,950,949	23,774,801
Soybean cake†	17,083,104	8,499,088	47,994,258	14,080,192
Cottonseed cake†	4,494,580	2,036,780	13,692,926	2,564,310
Linseed cake†	4,922,200	1,660,000	11,051,201	4,245,130
All other cake†	6,386,420	1,302,451	12,825,731	2,214,512
Wheat fds.*	56,566	11,543	126,406	20,636
Tankage	6,417	5,249	11,945	12,204
Fish scrap	7,887	4,700	20,879	14,878
Beet pulp	4,360	2,684	23,712	4,573
Hay	128	172	349	515
Cottonseed cake	31	600	35	1,956
Linseed cake	26,604	17,443	59,865	50,598
Other oil cake	57	2,639	261	8,363
Cottons'd meal	131	97	850	1,202
Linseed meal	959	1,476	2,719	2,082
Other oil meal	503	3,400	2,084	6,308
Fish meal	25	272	99	2,634
Mxd. dairy fds.	137	124	345	358
Mixed poultry feeds	157	178	472	473
Other prepared and mixed fds.	73	21	193	164
Other feed, bran	738	469	1,434	2,141
Kafir, milo, bus.	12	...	1,191	8
Oyster shells	6,161	5,328	13,414	14,357

*2,000-lb. tons. †Pounds.

greatly reduced when the feeds are stored at low temperatures. The addition of carotene or carotene-containing products is a fairly good method of increasing the vitamin A potency of mixed feeds if allowance is made for the amount that is lost during storage.

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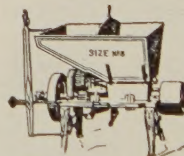
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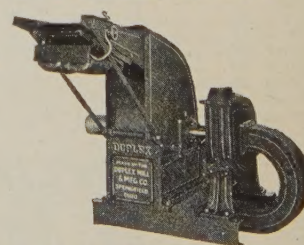
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Sugar on Straw

Spraying a volatile acid on straw made it tender and palatable for livestock, reducing crude fiber as much as 10% and increasing the reducing sugars several hundred per cent, according to Dr. B. L. Johnson, who conducted the chemical and feeding experiment at Montana State College, Bozeman. Cows, said Dr. Johnson, relished the treated straw.

Molasses for Cattle

"At present feed prices," claims Rex Beresford, Iowa State College animal husbandman, "the practice of self-feeding molasses to beef cattle on grass is a good one."

Several farmers who have tried it report that self-feeding molasses to cattle caused no digestive disturbances. The amount consumed was at first small, only about a pound and one-half daily while the grass was soft, but it increased to 4 or 5 pounds per day when the grass dried and became hardened in late June or July. Results were especially good when a pound and a half of protein supplement was fed daily along with the molasses.

Animals fed molasses were able to make a quicker finish than other cattle when finished on corn in the fall.

Protein Value of Soybeans

In studies on the protein value of soybeans, Hayward, Steenbock and Bohstedt, have shown that raw soybeans of both the Illini and Herman varieties contained an inefficient protein as measured by the grams of growth in rats per gram of protein consumed. The application of heat, either by autoclaving the raw beans for 1 hr. at 15 lb. pressure or by use of the expeller method of oil extraction wherein the beans are heated to 140° to 150° C. for 2.5 min., practically doubled the nutritive value of the protein.

The addition of 0.3 per cent of *l*-cystine to the raw bean diet likewise approximately doubled the nutritive value of the proteins, but a similar addition to the heated bean diet was ineffective in further increasing the protein efficiency.

A high level of casein as a supplement to the raw bean ration gave results similar to those obtained from the addition of cystine. This would indicate that cystine or its equivalent exists in the raw soybean in a form unavailable to the animal, and that heating causes the cystine fraction to become available.

White Fish Meal for Growth and Milk Production

An exhaustive study by Monroe, Krauss and Hayden of the Ohio Agri. Exp. Sta. indicates that white fish meal compares very favorably with linseed meal on the basis of food nutrients furnished when the two feeds were used as protein supplements for growth and milk production. However, the health and vigor of the newborn calves was generally better in the group fed fish meal, and the iodine content of the thyroid glands of the few calves slaughtered was higher in this group than in the linseed meal group.

Fish meal is of special value in supplying iodine in regions where this element is deficient in the natural feeds. The writers feel that it is quite important that rations supply adequate amounts of iodine and that this factor is more important to the producing ability, general health, and reproducing ability of dairy animals than is commonly believed or is shown by this work.

In the few cases where iodine was added as potassium iodide, the thyroids of newborn calves contained adequate amounts of iodine, indicating that an iodine deficiency can be overcome in this way as well as by the feeding of fish meal or other iodine-containing feeds. The

value of inorganic iodine for meeting an iodine deficiency is not a new finding, as it has been demonstrated many times since the work of Coindet, the Geneva physician, in 1820.

Canadian Pool Wheat Disposed Of

Jas. R. Murray, of the Dominion Wheat Board, told the parliamentary inquiry May 28 that surplus wheat accumulated since 1927-28 will be disposed of by the end of the crop year, and that if the board handles any of the new crop it will start with a clean slate.

The Board did not handle any of the 1936-37 crop because it was prohibited from taking delivery unless the price was below 90c. After taking over on Dec. 2, 1935, the Board had

343,450,000 bus. of cash wheat or future contracts. On July 31, 1936, holdings had been reduced to 84,700,000 bus. and on Nov. 30, 1936, all of the 1935 wheat crop had been disposed of. On Dec. 31 the Board held 54,491,000 bus. which all will be sold by July 31 this year.

J. M. Doty, chief chemist of the Omaha Grain Exchange, has been elected sec'y of the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists.

The Supreme Court of Minnesota, on May 28, reversed the lower court in Zinsmaster Baking Co. v. Commander-Larabee Milling Co. The lower court held that the mill was liable to pay the buyer \$1.38 per barrel both on sales made on contract forms containing a tax clause and those made on contract forms in which there was no tax clause. The suit will be tried again on its merits.

600—12,090 Pounds to Bushels

[illegible]

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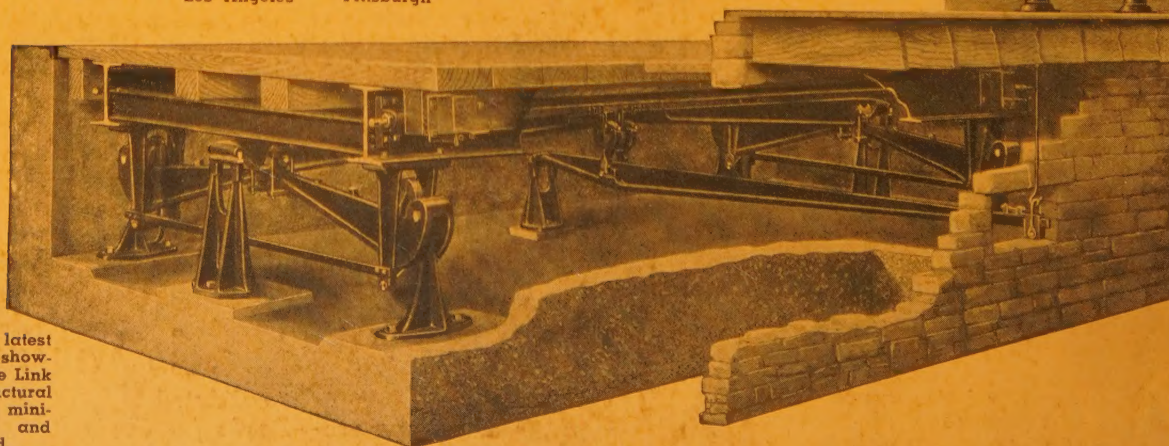
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